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ASHES OF HEROES OF SPECIAL SUBMARINES WHICH BLASTED SYDNEY PORT RETURNING

RAID ON SYDNEY BY NIPPON NAVY IS DESCRIBED

Action by Submarine Flotilla Terrified Aussies, Returning Scribe Reveals

FIRST ATTACK IN HISTORY

Impressed by Deeds, Australian Navy Paid Tribute To Japanese Heroes

By TOSHIO ANDO
Former Domei Correspondent at Batavia

ABOARD KAMAKURA MARU, October 6.—In recalling that historical Japanese submarine attack on Sydney Harbor during the night, of May 31, the writer who was interned in Australia at that time distinctly recalls the shock it gave to the people of Australia. Although the Australian government had repeatedly warned the people that the war was real and imminent, the majority of the public had not realized how real and how close the war was until the attack came. Therefore, the psychological blow can easily be imagined.

At first, the attack was thought to be another drill according to Australians who were on the scene. Neither did the first series of earth rending explosions nor the spouts of water rising more than 150 feet into the air awaken these phlegmatic people to the real situation until several minutes later when harbor searchlights nervously began to go over the troubled waters as if looking for something. Occasionally the brilliant beams would light up the piers, revealing indescribable confusion, it was said.

Scene Described as Hell

Newspaper accounts of the attack disclosed in closer detail the confusion that reigned that night. Calling the scene a regular corner of hell, newspapers describing the situation said that men thrown into the water by the force of the explosions floated helplessly around and ships of all sizes tied up in the harbor were battered about like toy sailboats by the giant tidal waves created by the bursting torpedoes. The illusion of hell was further heightened by the continuous groans of sirens all over the city, it was said.

When at last, word spread that the attack was made by Japanese Special Submarines, the entire city fell into a coma of fear not knowing whether to expect a subsequent bombing from hundreds of airplanes or not. This fear and uncertainty was reflected in the action of the Australian government which, after announcing the attack the next day, immediately called a meeting of the military, naval and air leaders stationed in Australia. After a four and a half hour meeting, Premier John Curtin was said to have gravely announced that discussions were held on an important problem in the southwestern Pacific, not a word more.

The Australian government at that time declared that damages resulting from the Japanese raid were very small but a hint as to the real situation can be gleaned from the words of seaman of one of the ships sunk in the attack who was thrown into the water by the force of the explosion. According to this man, he was blown clear through a closed window when the torpedo burst in the bowels of his ship and landed in the waters of the bay quite unharmed. Having remarkable presence of mind, the man discarded his clothes and dived back in an attempt to rescue his fellow seamen who were trapped in another cabin. For some reason, he said that he could not enter the sunken ship but seeing an arm sticking out of a porthole pulled out the owner of it and swam with him to shore. The man is said to have received a distinct qualm of fear whenever he thought of that awful night afterwards.

Unprecedented Attack

Two days after the attack, the Sydney Herald, commenting on the daring of the Japanese, declared

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Sydney Base Commander Lauds Brave Action of Naval Heroes

Patriotism of Highest Order, Says Rear-Admiral Gould in Radio Broadcast Praising Heroic Act Of Japanese Submarine Members

Unqualified praise for the courage displayed by four Japanese naval men who died in action during a daring attack on Sydney harbor on the night of May 31 has been voiced in a radio broadcast by Rear-Admiral Muirhead Gould, Commander of the Sydney Naval Base, it was revealed here Tuesday.

Lauding the intrepid action of these men, Rear-Admiral Gould declared, "How many of us are prepared to make a one-thousandth part of the sacrifice these Japanese have made when the time comes to give our lives against desperate odds."

Rear-Admiral Gould's radio speech follows:

"I have been criticized to some extent in this country for according full naval honors at the funeral of the Japanese who died in the submarine attempt on Sydney harbor. I did this because I hope the enemy will also accord such honors to such of our soldiers and sailors that die in his country, also, because I felt that these Japanese submarine crew most certainly deserved these honors. It takes the highest courage to sail in such small, crampt craft as these. I am ready to die for my country when the time comes, but I confess that, even in peacetime, I would not like to cross Sydney harbor in one of these small, uncomfortable Japanese midget submarine.

"Courage is not the monopoly of any nation. It is shared by the men of our own countries as well as by the enemy. Such courage is universally recognized.

"How many of us are prepared to make one-thousandth part of the sacrifice these Japanese have made when the time comes to give our lives against desperate odds. To start on an expedition such as these men did in cold blood is patriotism of the highest order."

HEROES AT SYDNEY LAUDED BY ADMIRAL

Ex-Commander of Combined Fleet Yamamoto Attributes Raid To Their Strong Resolve

Commenting on the return Friday at Yokohama aboard the repatriation liner Kamakura Maru of the ashes of four of the heroes who raided Sydney and fell after completing their mission, Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto former commander-in-chief of the combined fleet said Tuesday their feat was a manifestation of the spirit of the Navy in which duty comes foremost.

"Knowing that none of the men who took part in the raid upon Pearl Harbor returned, the determination of these men can be understood," Admiral Yamamoto said. "They succeeded because they had this serious determination. This type of attack becomes more difficult to carry out as it is repeated, as is clear from the case of the action of the bottling-up operations carried out at Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War.

"Since the raid on Pearl Harbor, there is no mistake that the world had prepared itself against future attacks of this nature, defenses against our Special Attack Submarines. Therefore the hardships of the Special Submarine Attack Flotilla which penetrated Sydney harbor can be well imagined. We will probably hear the third and fourth such attacks; men of the armed forces should be like that.

"It is said that at the funeral for these heroes, a rear-admiral of the enemy urged his men to be even one-ten thousandth as strong and courageous as the Japanese and openly recognized the superiority of our Navy. From this it can be understood how really great are our members of the Imperial Navy."

AFGHANISTAN TO REJECT BRITAIN'S WAR OVERTURES

Abdul Lasa Khan on Way to Ankara to Have Turkey's Support in Neutrality Stand

Domei

SOFIA, October 6.—According to a dispatch from Ankara, Abdul Lasa Khan, President of the Afghan Parliament, is expected to arrive shortly in Ankara from Teheran.

Informed quarters in Ankara consider that this forthcoming visit is in connection with the British pressure on Afghanistan to obtain its collaboration in the organization of British defense in East Asia.

Abdul Khan, however, it is believed, will ask the Turkish Government to intervene, as it desires to remain neutral.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD ABOARD SHIP

Former Japanese Minister to Australia, Tatsuo Kawai, Officiates at Rites

By TOSHIO ANDO
Domei

ABOARD KAMAKURA MARU AT SHONAN--A memorial service for the stalwarts of the special submarine flotilla of the Imperial Navy who plunged to death after stealing into the Sydney port and blasting military establishments there on the night of May 31 was held at 9 a.m. September 16 in the salon on A-deck of the Kamakura Maru under the sponsorship of Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Australia and now, homeward bound. There was an attendance of 870 Japanese evacuees.

At the orders of Second Secretary Shintaro Fukushima, of the former Japanese Legation in Australia, the 870 attendants, gathered on the deck, bowed in the direction of the Imperial Palace and offered thanks to and prayed for the continued success of the Imperial Forces.

Two layers of altars covered with snow-white cloths were placed before a Rising Sun flag, with Minister Kawai and Captain Kurita of the ship standing to the right and left, respectively, of the altar. Offerings of raw chestnuts, fish, white rice, rice cakes and wine were placed on the altar.

The 870 attendants, young and old, in seven rows were lined before the altar and made the most reverent bow.

The ceremony was closed at 10 a.m. in the most solemn atmosphere. Under a cloudless sky the Kamakura Maru, with the silent heroes and us evacuees on board, hurried toward their fatherland, leaving the waves of the Indian Ocean behind.

By Naval Press Corps Member Minami

SHONAN, October 6.—The ashes of Lieutenant Kenshi Chuman, Lieutenant Keiu Matsuo, First-Class Petty Officer Takeshi Omori, and Second-Class Petty Officer Masao Tsuzuku, who died most heroically in the raid on Sydney at midnight on May 31, were conveyed to Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Australia, when the repatriation ship City of Canterbury sailed from Melbourne.

When the ship arrived in Lourenco Marques, the ashes were transferred to the Kamakura Maru, Second Secretary Shintaro Fukushima carrying them. The Japanese evacuees were lined on the wharf to pay homage to the spirits of the heroes.

On the morning of September 16 a memorial service was held on board the Kamakura Maru when she reached the midst of the Indian Ocean. It was conducted in the most solemn atmosphere. The whole

(Continued on Page 2)

OFFICER [illegible]UDS COMMA[illegible]R OF SYDNEY [illegible]TACK

Says Lieuten[illegible]uman of Special Sub[illegible] Flotilla Was T[illegible]

LOVED BY [illegible] PEOPLE

Slept Peacef[illegible]ore Departure; Last [illegible]n Was About [illegible]

Writing from [illegible]ain place under date of [illegible]6, Seiichi Tsujimura, mem[illegible]he Naval Press Corps, say[illegible]llowing of Lieutenant Ken[illegible]man, commander of the S[illegible]ttack Submarine Flotilla w[illegible]cked Sydney last May:

The officers a[illegible]f the Special Attack Subm[illegible]lotilla who died heroically [illegible] harbor of Sydney were all [illegible] men of a lofty character [illegible]gh intelligence very rare[illegible] men. No wonder that th[illegible]een picked from a number [illegible]ager to do what had been [illegible] by them.

All of them, d[illegible]ng, penetrated into the e[illegible]rritory and achieved result[illegible] will make their memory [illegible]ble. They had no thought [illegible] of serving the State in a [illegible]anner.

All Y[illegible]

They were a[illegible]em young men. Most of t[illegible] 25 or 26 years old.

Their preoccu[illegible]as how to be most effectual [illegible] the shield in defense of th[illegible]ign.

Lieutenant Ke[illegible]man, commander of the [illegible]ttack Submarine Flotilla, [illegible]n of faith. The manner in [illegible] comported himself before h[illegible] departure for the enemy's [illegible] is still remembered with[illegible]le admiration by friends [illegible] under him.

The writer of [illegible]tch had an opportunity of [illegible] the movements of the Li[illegible]t a certain base before his [illegible] from port for the enemy's [illegible]

I was told tha[illegible]as nothing unusual about [illegible]eanor. He comported him[illegible] ordinary times. When I [illegible]ing all this I felt awed by h[illegible]mindedness.

The day for [illegible]ture came. He had complet[illegible]rangements which had to b[illegible]

"Everything [illegible]t. I pray that Providence [illegible]with us."

So saying, [illegible] into his room.

Two hours la[illegible]nd, a Lieutenant, went to [illegible]

He found him [illegible] with a low snore. He felt [illegible]ing as he looked at the [illegible] a peaceful

(Continu[illegible]ge 2)

Toda[illegible] Press Comments

[illegible]ednesday, October 7, 1942

(Excerpts fro[illegible]t editorials which are appe[illegible] morning in the leading ver[illegible] published herewith. Tran[illegible] other editorials will be [illegible]ly in the Evening Edition [illegible]apan Times Advertiser.)

Second Specia[illegible] Submarine F[illegible]

ASAHI—The [illegible] Headquarters announced [illegible]5 that attacks had been [illegible] the Second Special Attack S[illegible] Flotilla on Diego Suarez a[illegible]thern extremity of Madag[illegible] Sydney on the eastern co[illegible]stralia.

These two a[illegible]e delivered on the same d[illegible] on Diego Suarez came a[illegible] on May 31 and that on S[illegible] night the same day. W[illegible]eats of the Flotilla were a[illegible] the people were as profo[illegible]pressed as they had been [illegible]heroic deeds of the First [illegible]Attack Submarine Flotilla.

The Imperial [illegible]arters communique abou[illegible]ck on Sydney told of th[illegible] of a large-sized enemy [illegible]y the Flotilla which had [illegible]d deep into the port of S[illegible] The people were filled with the deepest of anxiety when they learned from the same announcement that three of the special attack submarines had not yet returned to their base.

It is reported that the ashes of four members of the Flotilla are now on the way to Japan on board the exchanged ship Kamakura Maru which is scheduled to arrive at Yokohama on October 9.

Cable dispatches tell of how the four heroes died calmly after they had carried out their appointed work. After some time, the bodies of the heroes were recovered by the Australian navy and funeral services for the heroes were held by it. We are told that the officers and men of the Australian navy paid high tribute to the memory of the heroes with whose gallant acts they were greatly impressed.

The deeds of the Second Special Attack Submarine Flotilla will be as imperishable as those of the group of men who crept their way into Pearl Harbor on the day on which the War of Greater East Asia commenced and destroyed the main body of the American fleet which

(Continued on Page 2)

KAMAKURA MARU BRINGING HOME SACRED ASHES OF 4 NAVAL MEN KILLED IN ACTION IN AUSTRALIA

Australian Authorities Held Naval Funeral On June 9

ATTACKED ON MAY 31

One Supply Ship Sunk and Nine Persons Killed, Says Enemy Report

By TOSHIO ANDO
Former Domei Correspondent at Batavia

ABOARD KAMAKURA MARU, October 6.—The sacred ashes of four intrepid Japanese naval heroes who died in action during a surprise submarine attack on Sydney harbor, and whom Rear-Admiral Muirhead Gould, Australian Commander of the Sydney naval base, has eulogized as fighters imbued with "patriotism of the highest order," are now nearing home aboard this repatriation liner.

These Japanese heroes, First Lieutenants Kenshi Chuman and Keiu Matsuo, First-Class Petty Officer Takeshi Omori, and Second-Class Petty Officer Masao Tsuzuku, smashed their way into Sydney harbor, most important naval base on the Eastern Coast of Australia in a special submarine on the night of May 31, and died in action amid furious enemy counter-attacks.

Immediately following the naval assault on Sydney harbor the Australian authorities announced that one Australian supply ship had been sunk, while nine persons had been killed, 10 others were missing, and a certain number wounded.

The Australian authorities added, however that two small Japanese submarines were sent to the bottom while another was considered sunk.

According to subsequent Australian press reports, the Japanese sea raiders stole their way deep into Sydney harbor and unleashed torpedoes against enemy facilities in the port.

After inflicting heavy damages on hostile warships and other vessels in the port, these four Japanese naval fighters died in action in the harbor under the severe cross-fire of enemy guns from land and sea.

Later, reports revealed, the Australian authorities raised the bodies of these Japanese heroes and decided to accord them military honors for their valiant attack by holding a naval funeral in Sydney on June 9.

The four coffins were draped by Japanese flags when laid in state

(Continued on Page 2)

Heroes in Sydney Harbor Raid

Returning to Japan Friday aboard the repatriation liner Kamakura Maru are the ashes of these four members of the Special Submarine Attack Flotilla which penetrated deep into Sydney Harbor on May 31 and attacked enemy warships and harbor facilities, whose bravery so impressed the Australian naval authorities that they granted a naval funeral to them on June 9: (1) Lieutenant Keiu Matsuo (2) Lieutenant Kenshi Chuman (3) First Class Petty Officer Takeshi Omori and (4) Second Class Petty Officer Masao Tsuzuku.

Heroes' Birthplaces

The names and birthplaces of four of the members of the Special Attack Submarine Flotilla which raided Sydney whose ashes are returning to Japan on the Kamakura Maru are as follows:

Lieutenant Kenshi Chuman—2291 Torimaru, Kami Togo-mura, Satsuma-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture.

Lieutenant Keiu Matsuo—589 Hisahara, Sanno-mura, Shikamoto-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture.

First Class Petty Officer Takeshi Omori—71 Fujio, Oniwa-mura, Mikata-gun, Hyogo Prefecture.

Second Class Petty Officer Masao Tsuzuku—249 Minowa, Kokufu-mura, Yoshiki-gun, Gifu Prefecture.

Lieutenant Chuman

Lieutenant Chuman, who gave his life in raiding Sydney which the Australians had boasted as impregnable, was the second son of Kagoshima to take part in such a raid which meant certain death. The first was the Hero-God Lieutenant-Commander Masaji Yokoyama of Pearl Harbor fame.

When a Domei reporter visited the Lieutenant's native village in Kagoshima, the village master Kichijiro Tajima, shaking with pride that his village had produced a hero said, "The people of this village, the village which also was the birthplace of the literary giant Tenshin Fujikawa, from whose midst has arisen Lieutenant Kenshi Chuman, must make him their example and fight on for the successful conclusion of this war."

Of the Lieutenant, the village master said, "The Lieutenant was a representative naval officer, one who could be regarded as an example of the Japanese armed forces. He was born in this village with the stern Kenichi as his father and the gentle Tsutako as his mother. He understood deeply the spirit of this Imperial Land and possessed a spirit which would not be stopped even though the body were crushed.

"His last glorious deed was a manifestation of that trait."

Lieutenant Matsuo

When the news of the death of Lieutenant Keiu Matsuo, who thrust deep into the Sydney Harbor and finally met a glorious death after putting up a desperate fight, was brought to his home town in Kumamoto Prefecture, the village master of Mita-mura of the prefecture, Genyemon Kuwahara described the deceased as follows:

"I have just learned that the late Lieutenant Keiu Matsuo was one of those who had participated in the Sydney attack on May 31. As I know the late Lieutenant Matsuo very well from the time when he was still in his teens, I am quite sure he must have died a most glorious death. Many a departed soul of those who have been called to service from this prefecture has been brought home thus far and we are very grateful in appreciation of the brave deeds of many of them.

"And now I am particularly proud that the distinguished services rendered by the late Lieutenant Matsuo will be indelibly recorded in the war annals of Japan. With further notice, we are intending to do whatever we can to welcome home the departed soul of the deceased warrior. For the time being, I pray that the departed soul of the late Lieutenant Matsuo may repose in peace."

First Class Petty Officer Omori

When a Domei reporter paid a visit to the village of First Class Petty Officer Takeshi Omori the village master Hide Kabumoto had just returned from the funeral held

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Repatriation Vessel to Arrive at Yokohama On Friday

DIED GLORIOUSLY

Carried Back by Tatsuo Kawai, Former Japanese Minister To Australia

In heart-felt gratitude the 100,000,000 people of the Empire remembered anew the heroic performance of the Second Special Attack Submarine Flotilla on Tuesday when it became known that the ashes of four of the members of the flotilla who died gloriously in the daring attack on Sydney Harbor on May 31 in which a large-size enemy warship was sunk are on the way to Japan on board the Anglo-Japanese exchange ship Kamakura Maru.

The steamer, which departed from Lourenco Marques, is expected to arrive in Yokohama on Friday morning.

The ashes of the heroes whose gallantry will parallel that of the members of the First Special Attack Submarine Flotilla which entered Pearl Harbor and contributed to the destruction of the main strength of the much vaunted United States' Pacific fleet immediately after the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia are reposing in the cabin de luxe of the Kamakura Maru, watched over by Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Australia, and other Japanese returning home on the steamer.

The acts of the members of the First Special Attack Submarine Flotilla are known the world over as the most heroic of which any man of the navy in any time and place could be capable. At home the heroes, nine in all, are reverenced as hero-gods.

Rehearsed Attack

It was while the nation was paying tribute to the memory of the hero-gods on the occasion of their funeral services on April 8 last that the members of the Second Special Attack Suomarine Flotilla in a certain sea, unobserved by any, were rehearsing an attack on Sydney which was destined to be as notable as the onslaught made on Hawaii by the First Special Attack Submarine Flotilla.

They possibly might have enjoyed reading the swan songs composed by the warriors who participated in the Pearl Harbor attack until they fully learnt them by heart. Some fifty days elapsed after the funeral services and finally the order for them to start out for the attack was issued. Being given a gala send-off by their comrades, the warriors respectively left their base composedly and smilingly with the resolute determination never to return alive.

All the warriors were still in their prime of youth, averaging about 21 years. Thus, the Second Special Attack Submarine Flotilla left their base on May 31 this year, bound for the port of Diego Suarez, Madagascar Island, which is 500 nautical miles distant from the mainland of Japan, as well as for the port of Sydney, Australia. And it was in these two ports that the water-spouts were seen shooting up high, with the enemy warships sent to the watery grave.

How fierce the flotilla's attack on Sydney was was vividly described by a United Press Melbourne dispatch at the time which said:

"Submerging under the sea on which a bright moon was shining, the Japanese submarines paved their way stealthily into Sydney Harbor, then of a sudden they started their bombardment, and discharged their torpedoes, one of which scored a direct hit on the stern of one of our warships. With the explosion of the torpedoes, water-spouts were seen shooting up in columns as high as

(Continued on Page 2)

HORI DENOUNCES MALTREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS

Mexico, Peru, Panama, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica Warned

CRUELTY IS BARED

Spokesman Asks Nations to Reconsider on Basis of Humanity and Justice

The cruel and barbarous treatment meted out to innocent Japanese civilians by Mexico, Peru, Panama and other Central American countries including Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica was strongly protested against and denounced by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in a statement issued on Tuesday.

The Spokesman reminded the above countries of the invaluable contributions Japanese residents have made toward the progress of those countries, spoke of the traditional friendship which Japan has always displayed, and asked them to reconsider their actions in the light of international humanity and justice. His statement follows:

For nearly half a century, Japanese residents in Central and South America have devoted their efforts unsparingly to the development of the natural resources of the various countries bordering on the Pacific. In Mexico and Peru particularly they have made immeasurable contributions to the national progress of these countries by their untiring industry and full cooperation in reclaiming barren lands and converting them into rich and productive fields.

Despite this well-known fact and despite their frequent expressions of appreciation for the part played by the Japanese in the development of their countries, some of the governments of Central and South America have adopted extreme and inhumane measures against Japanese residents since the outbreak of the present war. From the piles of evidence obtained from our nationals who recently returned on the exchange vessel, we can say with full confidence that the oppressive measures against Japanese residents have been taken by these governments at the instigation of the United States. We believe that the policy of these governments do not have the support or the sanction of the people at large who have always shown the friendliest of feelings toward the Japanese.

Mexico Tricked Japanese

In the face of their assurances given to the Japanese Minister, before they ruptured diplomatic relations, that they would guarantee the lives and property of Japanese residing in Mexico, the Mexican Government, taking advantage of the lack of knowledge of the Spanish language on the part of the Japanese, tricked them into signing papers designed for their removal into the interior, giving no assurances whatever as to their livelihood at the point of destination. Thus left to their own resources, they had no means of subsistence except what they were barely able to eke out by helping one another.

Japanese living in the neighborhood of the Mexican-American border were either thrown into military prisons or makeshift tents erected in the desert and compelled to do hard labor without food. Some of them were forced to choose the alternative of offering bribes or suffering further from increasingly intolerable treatment. The rude and unjustified treatment of these Japanese, including women and aged persons who also were put to hard labor was no different from that meted out to criminals. The reason for such treatment was based on nothing more than the fantastically absurd stories fabricated by American and British consuls and their agents in Mexico.

Such being the attitude of the Mexican authorities, many Japanese were incarcerated on charges of espionage under the flimsiest pretext. One of them, for instance, who had long been resident in Tampico and was known for his strict observance of Mexican laws and peaceful occupation, was suddenly arrested for no other reason than that he had many photographic films. Subsequently, in April last, he was sent to the island of Tres Marias, the place of exile for felonious criminals.

As already explained, the Japanese in Mexico, especially Japanese farmers in Lower California, have been chiefly instrumental in converting desert lands into model productive fields—after struggling strenuously and persistently against the elements and other untold difficulties and constructing irrigation systems at their own expense. Their contributions toward the development of the region were widely recognized and appreciated. Completely ignoring these valuable contributions, however, the Mexican Government have expelled the Japanese from their long established homes and farm lands and now remain wholly indifferent to their livelihood or safety. This inhuman and barbarous attitude of the Mexican Government can find no justification on any grounds whatsoever. What is their excuse for imposing heavy penalties upon innocent Japanese? These outrages against international practice and civilized decency the Japanese Government can never condone. In fact, we approached the Mexican Government a short time ago through the third power protecting our interests, demanding serious reflection on their part as well as their guarantee of the livelihood of the Japanese residents there. We have also taken other appropriate steps and will adopt further suitable measures in the future as occasion demands.

Peruvian Measures Cruel

Following their rupture of diplomatic relations with Japan, the Peruvian Government have resorted to various oppressive measures calculated to make more difficult the life of the Japanese residents. Without any plausible excuse, they have forced many Japanese to leave their domiciles, prohibited their businesses or evicted them from the country. For example, the Peruvian Government expelled some ten odd families to the United States early last April, and in June they ordered more than eighty leading Japanese residents in various parts of the country to leave Peru together with their families, while over three hundred and eighty Japanese were handed over to the American authorities.

In addition, that Government issued an order to more than sixty Japanese families settled in the neighborhood of Chimbote to move to other districts on short notice. They also compelled Japanese farmers and farm-owners in the central part of Peru—several hundred families altogether—to renounce their lease contracts, thereby depriving them of their only means of livelihood.

Japanese shop-keepers in general were rigorously restricted in their business transactions. As a consequence, many were obliged to close their shops, thus increasing the number of unemployed Japanese. Several hundred Japanese families, having thus been deprived of their occupations, are now in the most desperate plight with neither shelter nor food. Yet the Government of Peru remain completely deaf to the cries of their agonies. They have so far failed to show any willingness to extend relief or to provide gainful employment.

The diplomatic rupture with the Axis Powers which the Peruvian Government effected light-heartedly under the instigation of the United States can only be considered as a rash and thoughtless act oblivious of both the political and strategical position of their own country and the time-honored friendly relations between Japan and Peru. By these acts, that Government have unnecessarily taken an attitude of hostility toward Japan and have exposed the long and vulnerable coastal area to the menace of powerful hostile aircraft and warships—a suicidal step, indeed!

Japan, for over seventy years, has been the most truthful and constant friend of Peru, always endeavoring earnestly to promote the amicable relations established so long ago between the two countries. What country in the world except Japan warmly supported Peru in 1936 when she was forced into a very precarious isolated position during the boundary dispute with her neighbor? How friendly and helpful Japan was to Peru in that crisis should still be fresh in the memory of the Peruvian people, especially the members of their fighting services. We should like to ask whether the United States, which is now vociferously harping upon her so called good will diplomacy and her policy of Pan-American cooperation in order to curry the favor with the Peruvian people, has ever been a real and sincere friend to Peru? Was it not the United States that aroused the indignation of the Peruvian Government and people only a year ago by bringing undue pressure to bear upon them in their boundary dispute with Ecuador, whilst supporting the latter in everyway possible? Confronted themselves by a difficult situation, the Government of the United States subsequently made a complete volte-face and so manipulated her maneuvers as to settle that boundary controversy in a manner seemingly advantageous to Peru. Such is the characteristic policy of the United States not only toward Peru but also toward all the other republics of Hispanic America. For lack of constancy of her friendship and for her inconsistency and contradiction the United States hardly deserves the confidence and reliance of other nations including Peru.

Bluntly speaking, the Peruvian Government are returning perfidy for the cordial friendship which Japan has always shown to Peru. The vast majority of the Japanese now living in Peru went to that country in accordance with the Peruvian Presidential decree issued on September 19, 1898 which said that "In the firm belief that the emigration of Japanese workers will be beneficial to the agricultural development of Peru, such emigrants from Japan to Peru as contract laborers shall be permitted entry." These Japanese have since spent half a lifetime in the country of their adoption, transforming the sterile soil of the land into fertile fields and, as farmers and merchants, sharing the vicissitudes of life with the native Peruvians in the spirit of co-existence and coprosperity and rendering valuable contributions toward the prosperity of Peru. Their children who are with them are Peruvian citizens by birth and allegiance. What motive has impelled the Peruvian Government to adopt such drastic and inhuman methods to oppress the innocent Japanese residents, who had nothing to do with international politics is utterly incomprehensible to the people of Japan. These unjust and uncivilized measures have arbitrarily been taken by the Peruvian Government at the instigation of the United States. Such measures do not, we believe, have the support of the conscientious people of Peru who are nurtured in the devout atmosphere of the Roman Catholic faith and especially by the Peruvian army and navy known for their love of right and justice. Be that as it may, the Japanese Government will firmly hold the Government of Peru responsible for the extremely inimical acts such as those described above.

Panama's Treatment Harsh

The treatment of Japanese residents in the countries of Central America is also cruel and harsh. Panama in particular has been wantonly mistreating the Japanese. Even before the rupture of diplomatic relations the Government authorities of Panama began, from about 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon of December 7, last to raid the Japanese residents and threw them into prisons or detention stations irrespective of sex, age or conditions of health. These Japanese, confined in small and extremely unsanitary quarters, were not only forced to go without supper on the 7th or breakfast on the 8th but also were not permitted even to drink a drop of water. Infants cried with hunger, while young children clung to their elders' arms in terror. It was around noon of December 8 that those Japanese were removed to the Balboa Internment Camp. Their treatment was to all intents and purposes worse than that generally meted out to criminals.

The accommodations and living conditions at the Balboa Internment Camp were intolerable and the internees experienced untold sufferings. The only shelter from the scorching heat of the tropics was an army tent set up directly on a grassy plain. Men were forced to hard labor of various kinds and the food given them consisted principally of beans and potatoes. Fresh vegetables and sweets were totally lacking.

At the time of their internment their money as well as their personal effects were all taken by the officials who would not give receipts for them. The few who were given such receipts were later deprived of them at the time of their transfer to the United States. Thus all the Japanese residents in Panama were penniless when they were evicted from the country.

Topping such maltreatment was the cruel indifference to the sick. Even persons who were suffering from tuberculosis or children with whooping cough were refused admission to the hospital with the exception of one patient who was taken into a sick chamber of the camp but was obliged to leave on account of the unbearable inhuman treatment of the medical staff. One of the internees, Ouchi by name, was in a critical condition suffering from cancer of the tongue, but no permission was given him to enter the hospital for treatment. Due to lack of proper medical attention his condition became aggravated and in despair he was heard to crave for suicide. It was in such a condition that he was sent to the United States for internment but when he was admitted into a hospital his illness had advanced too far, for he died soon after in an agony of pain.

Treatment Elsewhere Bared

The foregoing is only an outline of the terrifying conditions which the Japanese residents in Mexico, Peru and Panama have been forced to undergo. In other countries, such as Nicaragua and Salvador, Japanese, who have lived there for many years and have become practically indistinguishable from the native citizens by marrying native women and rearing children, were expelled ruthlessly from those countries to the United States. The Government of Costa Rica resorted to the merciless measure of driving out to the United States all peaceful Japanese residents who had done much in agriculture and fishing to contribute to the well-being of that country without permitting them to take any money or personal effects.

Such has been the treatment meted out by the governments of some of the Central and South American countries. It presents a striking contrast to the generous and merciful treatment accorded to all enemy nationals, whether civilian internees or war-prisoners in Japan. No doubt the authorities of the aforesaid governments who are dealing out such a barbarous treatment to innocent Japanese merely at the incitement of a foreign government are suffering from a guilty conscience. Be that as it may, it is urged upon them that their present attitude and methods be rectified before the day of reckoning at the tribunal of human justice.

CABINET [illegible]ES LAND T[illegible]SIT WARTI[illegible] RULE

Emergency Sy[illegible] Boost Capacity Ann[illegible] by Informati[illegible]

POLICY GIVE[illegible] DETAIL

Demands for [illegible] Bottoms Expected to [illegible]ened By New [illegible]e

In line with th[illegible] adopted policy on ocean [illegible]ation system, particularly [illegible] shipbuilding, designed to [illegible] wartime transportating ca[illegible]e Cabinet at Tuesday's reg[illegible]ing decided to establish a[illegible]ncy overland transportat[illegible], it has been announced.

At the cabine[illegible], Lieutenant-General Te[illegible]ki, President of the Pl[illegible]oard and Yoshiaki Hatta, [illegible] Minister, explained the su[illegible] the "Matter Relating to [illegible]blishment of an Emergenc[illegible] for Wartime Transportat[illegible] outline of which was anno[illegible] p.m. the same day by th[illegible] Information as follows:

General Policy [illegible]r to augment traffic ca[illegible]ipbuilding will be expedite[illegible] as possible. At the sa[illegible] wartime structure will [illegible] in land transportation so [illegible]ever feasible, cargoes fo[illegible] transportation along the [illegible]coast lines can be switched [illegible]nd traffic. To this end, th[illegible]g urgent measures will b[illegible] This new structure, it is i[illegible]hall serve to enhance wa[illegible]ness and morale on the [illegible]e Government and people[illegible]eby foster even greater to[illegible]th of the nation.

Plan. 1. To g[illegible]oal transportation will b[illegible]ediate object, but iron, st[illegible]ther vital materials will b[illegible] over to land traffic.

2. A drastic [illegible]t in passenger traffic w[illegible]forced in order to expand [illegible]pacity for vital materials. [illegible]me time, a fundamental r[illegible] be effected in the various [illegible]ady made.

3. All the [illegible] legislative measures, such [illegible]rease in stevedoring facil[illegible] expansion of traffic capacity[illegible]ll cargoes, acquisition of t[illegible]ary materials and perso[illegible] will be taken.

4. Similar me[illegible]li be taken to the end that [illegible]c capacity in Karafuto, Ch[illegible]nchoukuo and China may [illegible]nted.

5. Surplus m[illegible]affic capacity resulting f[illegible] establishment of the ne[illegible]e will be utilized for th[illegible]rtation of materials produc[illegible]nchoukuo, China or in the [illegible]

Traffic Q[illegible]tal

In this conn[illegible]Lieutenant-General Teiichi S[illegible]esident of the Planning Bo[illegible]d the following statement[illegible]ay:

"In wartime, [illegible]ty cannot be expanded [illegible]perfecting marine and la[illegible] capacity. This is common[illegible] over the world. Especial[illegible]s true of Japan, which b[illegible]ographical position, has to [illegible]o a large extent on marine[illegible] the transportation of vit[illegible]als. It is natural, therefor[illegible]he War of Greater East A[illegible] is being fought over a v[illegible]se of several score million[illegible]iles, more and more deman[illegible] be made on ship bottom[illegible]r results mount.

"In order to g[illegible]he supply of vital materials[illegible]itions production and for[illegible]le's livelihood, drastic [illegible] must be taken in regard t[illegible] traffic.

"The Governm[illegible]ow decided to set up a n[illegible] structure to the end that s[illegible]es as have hitherto been tr[illegible] over the water along th[illegible]c coastal lines may, whe[illegible]ssible, be switched over to [illegible]fic so that resultant surplu[illegible] may be utilized for the [illegible]e of materials produced[illegible]nchoukuo, China or in the [illegible]

"Immediate ef[illegible] be directed toward enhan[illegible] transportation, but as the[illegible] facilities are completed, s[illegible]er materials, like iron, s[illegible]e switched over to land [illegible]

Structure [illegible]ing

"It is highly [illegible]ing to us that an invincibl[illegible]e that will stand a war of [illegible]protraction has been built u[illegible]s the traffic of vital mater[illegible]ncerned.

"It is to be [illegible] however, that passenger a[illegible]traffic will be affected, sinc[illegible]affic capacity is not unli[illegible]ut this is a service to the[illegible]rough the boosting of traffi[illegible], and herein lies the real[illegible]ce of the wartime structu[illegible]c.

"Needless to [illegible] plan cannot be successf[illegible]ed out by the Government[illegible] The understanding and co[illegible]n of the whole nation is earnestly requested.

"In conclusion, I sincerely hope that the 100,000,000 people of Japan, official or civilian, will take to heart the gravity of the situation and, with a renewed conviction of ultimate victory, display their perseverance and indomitable spirit and serve the country by doing their very best in their respective spheres."

His Majesty Pleased With Rice Output; Crop Is Estimated at 67,300,000 Koku

Despite shortage of materials and labor the rice crop for this year is an excellent one, estimated at 67,300,000 koku, due to the strenuous efforts of the farmers, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino said Tuesday.

The statement was made by Mr. Ino after he had reported on the rice crop forecast and on the foodstuff situation for the next fiscal year to His Majesty the Emperor when granted an audience at 2 p.m.

"The output of rice for this year is estimated at 67,300,000 koku based on the research as of September 20," Mr. Ino said. "His Majesty the Emperor seemed to have been much pleased with this report, and it is with awe to say that His Imperial Majesty further questioned me in detail as to the conditions surrounding the local output of rice to which I respectfully answered.

"Deeply moved by the fact that His Imperial Majesty was particularly concerned about the security of foodstuffs which are indispensable as wartime necessities of life, I respectfully left the presence of His Imperial Majesty."

At a time when Japan is carrying on the current War of Greater East Asia, the policy of relying on rice produced abroad must be abandoned as far as possible because of shipping problems, Mr. Ino said.

"For this reason, it might be necessary to strengthen further the regulations bearing on consumption of foodstuffs," Mr. Ino said. "Such being the case, I should like to ask all nationals of Japan to cooperate, particularly not to be overcontented with the report of a bumper rice crop within Japan Proper this year."

Mr. Ino added that the estimated output of rice in Taiwan and Chosen is not as favorable as in Japan Proper.

Officer Lands Commander of Sydney Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

slumber. Something told him that all was well with his friend who would surely be successful.

Concerned About Uniform

Awakened, Lieutenant Chuman spoke half to himself and half to his friend:

"I must be off. I am afraid if I go in full uniform that may restrain my freedom of action."

The hero donned a new summer uniform.

Surrounded by his superiors from whom he had received special favors and by friends, the hero went into the dining room. There he drank sake, a present of His Majesty the Emperor, with those who bade him good speed.

His attention was called by one of those around him who said to him:

"Be sure of catching a big game."

"All right," came the reply, which was said in a tone full of confidence.

There was a faint smile on his face.

After the party was at an end, Lieutenant Chuman called a great friend of his, a Lieutenant, and told him:

"I have ¥700 deposited in a bank. If the worst happens to me, please see to it that ¥500 of it will go to the surviving family of First Class Petty Officer Takeshi Omori. As for the remainder, it shall be used to pay the school expenses of my younger brother. I hope you will see that my brother pursue my will."

He produced a note-book.

"This book contains a record of what I studied about the special submarines," he said as he handed the book to his friend.

"I hope it will be found useful by men who would improve upon the type of submarine built by us."

Friend in Tears

The friend was in tears, moved by the sincerity of what had been said by the hero.

"It is not that one can be loyal to the Sovereign only by dying for Him," the hero was told by the friend. "Be sure that you will be back after you have attained your goal."

The reply was: "I shall not die until I have no doubt about the fate of the men under me. I have no will to leave. Everything I have done in the past shall be accounted my will."

There was a firm handshake between the two.

Presently the hero and his men were off.

Lieutenant Chuman did not use much tobacco or sake.

His was the face of a child, and he was always in a smile. This is a reason why he was loved by people who came in touch with him.

It was a great delight to him to stroll about the beach singing nursery songs, after he had put himself to training with his subordinates.

Treasured Gift

He treasured a medal, a gift of the president of a private sewing school and his wife, with whom he had once stayed. He would show the emblem to friends, saying that it would preserve him safe.

U.S. Launches Plane Carrier

Domei

LISBON, October 5.—A San Francisco dispatch reports that the United States aircraft carrier, Yorktown, sunk by the Japanese Navy in the Battle off Midway, has been replaced by a new aircraft carrier of the same name which was launched today at a Pacific Coast dockyard. The new aircraft carrier originally was scheduled to be named the Bon Homme Richard.

Raid on Sydney By Nippon Navy Is Described

(Continued From Page 1)

that it was the first time in the 154 years since the white man first settled in Australia that enemy warships have effectively operated in waters near Sydney.

However, in spite of the nerve-racking jolt received by the Australians, they could not but help expressing their amazement and respect for the unmatchable courage of the men of the Imperial Japanese Navy. In deference to the souls of the four Japanese seamen who died in Sydney Harbor, a Japanese sword wrapped in a piece of silk brocade, the symbol and soul of bushido, which was found in one of the submarines was displayed to the people of Sydney, it was said. It was also understood that this Japanese sword will later be made a permanent exhibit of the Canberra Museum.

There is no need to repeat that the four Japanese seamen were accorded full naval honors with a naval funeral by the Royal Australian navy on June 9, but it might be worthwhile to repeat the words of Rear-Admiral Muirhead Gould, Commander of the Sydney naval base who presided over the funeral services.

Extolling the courage of the Japanese, Rear-Admiral Gould asked Australians, "How many of us are prepared to make one-thousandth part of the sacrifice these Japanese have made when the time comes to give our lives against desperate odds?"

Memorial Service Held Aboard Ship

(Continued from Page 1)

crew and all the passengers lined the deck and paid the most reverent homage to the departed heroes.

In regard to the raid on Sydney by the four heroes, the Australian authorities made the following brief announcement in the press:

"A supply ship was sunk by a torpedo, and our casualties were nine dead, 10 missing and several wounded. Two Japanese submarines were sunk, while another must have been sunk."

Judging from Australian newspaper reports, our submarines, after cleverly stealing deep into the Sydney port, blitz-attacked establishments in the port. Then, defying intense enemy gunfire from land and sea, they inflicted considerable destruction and damage on the enemy's seacraft and establishments. Subsequently hit by enemy shots, the four heroes calmly shared the fate of their ships.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

was based there.

Four Heroes

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Welcoming back the ashes of the four heroes of the Second Special Attack Submarine Flotilla, the whole nation is filled with indescribable emotion.

The action of the Australian Government in conveying the ashes of these heroes to the Kamakura Maru to be carried home is a beau geste compatible with the ways of a warrior.

The War of Greater East Asia is being fought in such a solemn atmosphere. Silently are the stalwarts of our Army and Navy displaying the spirit of Yamato and vindicating the true spirit of righteousness.

What should we, the 100,000,000 people of Japan, do for the repose of the spirits of these heroes? It is obvious. We must renew our determination to crush the enemy. Laxity and indolence must be regarded as enemies within ourselves. Herein lies the way of the subjects.

Reverently do we pray for the repose of the spirits of the four heroes, and respectfully do we offer our heartfelt gratitude. Solemnly do we promise to sacrifice ourselves to emulate, to our fullest capacity, that noble spirit of which the four heroes are an incarnation.

Kamakura Bringing Back Heroes' Ashes

(Continued From Page 1)

150 feet, and thus their attack was as fierce as it possibly could be."

Curtin Terrified

A radio broadcast from San Francisco said that Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia said the following in a shivering voice:

"The war has finally reached a stage most disadvantageous to Australia as has been expected. The Japanese submarines have perpetrated a piercing thrust deep into the heart of Australia, and this does not mean that such attack has been brought to a conclusion. To be sure, the activities of these submarines will be continued in the seas near Australia at any where and at any time, so the people of Australia should be aware of it."

In fact that valiant fight put up by the warriors who from a certain base in the Pacific Ocean crossed a canal with a length of about one nautical mile and sneaked deep into Sydney Harbor, is beyond description.

Heroes' Birthplaces

(Continued From Page 1)

at the Omori home.

Said the village master, "Takeshi was one who practised both loyalty and filial piety. His deed will shine forever as the pride of the native soil. Before he went to war Takeshi helped his father Masaichi 60, his brother Masaharu, 34, and his brother's wife, Sato, 25, in carrying on farming. He was a quiet lad but had a spirit in which he had to carry out what he started to do. He took upon himself the hopes of the entire youth of the village. He was an example of filial piety, and the people around these parts regarded him as a model youth." It is said that with his friend, the Hero-God Lieutenant-Commander Yokoyama, he had vowed to give his life in service to his nation. We natives of this village will remember eternally the deed of this hero, the example of courage and loyalty, and at the same time vow to repay even a minute part of the Imperial Graces bestowed upon us."

Second Class Petty Officer Tsuzuku

Of Second Class Petty Officer Masao Tsuzuku, his village master Kiyoshi Shimizuguchi told a Domei reporter:

"Masao was born the second son of Kameji Tsuzuku. He was a superior scholar and passed through the Hirose Elementary school, the secondary course there and the Continuation School at the head of his class. He studied hard and he exercised hard. Since he was small he was an excellent fencer and was filled with the spirit of the soldier.

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he undertook his duties determined to give his life for the cause of the nation. Though I do not know the details of his deed, I can imagine the magnificence in which he fell, and can bow my head in deep reverence. That this village of only 35 households produced such a noble character is the pride of the whole village. With the return of his ashes to the native soil I wish to offer my profound thanks and offer my deepest condolences, together with the people of this village."

Australians Accord Full Military Honors

(Continued From Page 1)

before the public, and a special naval guard of honor was present at the funeral services.

Later, Tatsuo Kawai, interned Japanese Minister to Australia, received an unofficial inquiry from the Australian naval authorities through the Swiss Consulate-General in Australia, asking whether the remains of the four Japanese naval men should be cremated.

The Australian officials were informed by Mr. Kawai that it was the Japanese wish that the bodies be cremated and their ashes be sent home aboard a repatriation ship.

The ashes were forwarded to Mr. Kawai immediately before he departed from Australia on the diplomatic exchange liner, the City of Canterbury, which sailed from Melbourne for Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa on August 17.

During the voyage from Melbourne to Lourenco Marques, the ashes of the naval heroes lay in state in Mr. Kawai's cabin.

During the home-bound voyage from the East African port, a memorial service was held for the Japanese heroes in the first-class lounge of the Kamakura Maru with the attendance of all passengers, officers and members of the crew of the ship. The services were held on September 16 as the ship was passing through the Indian Ocean.

TAKARAZUKA DANCE TEAMS TO STAGE SHOWS IN CHINA

Leaving for Shanghai, Nanking In November—Japanese Forces To Be Entertained

Dancing teams of the Takarazuka Theatrical Company are scheduled to leave for Shanghai and Nanking at the end of November to give performances in the two cities, Domei reports.

As during last summer, the girls will be grouped into two separate troupes. One will entertain the general public in Shanghai, while the second will perform in Shanghai and Nanking for the benefit of the Imperial Forces.

The teams are expected to return to Japan in the middle of December.

China Boy Scout to Parade

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, October 6.—With the object of giving a fresh impetus to the New Citizens' Movement, the Education Department of the Chekiang Provincial Government has notified the various district Governments in the province to the effect that celebrations to be held on National Day shall include the staging of reviews by the boy scout.

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LIBERALISM CALLED ENEMY OF MANKIND

Tamakichi Kuwahara Points Out Aim of Japan in Current Conflict

The hypocrisy and greed of the so-called "liberalism" and "democracy" of the Anglo-American powers stands in strong contrast to the idealism of Japan under the Imperial Virtue, declares Tamakichi Kuwahara writing in a recent issue of the magazine Seikai Orai.

Mr. Kuwahara goes on to say:

While the War of Greater East Asia is an act of hostilities proclaimed against the Anglo-Americans, a protest against their vaunted imperialism, it is a movement at the same time standing for the freedom and emancipation of those people coming under the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The movement is conceived of the great principle of Hakko-Ichiu or universal concord, whose spirit has been abundantly manifested through our long history. In other words, it is to lead the great masses of East Asia along the line of the August Imperial Virtue.

For the liberation of the Asiatic people there are apparently two phases to the question—spiritual, mental, and cultural on one side and material, economic, and industrial on the other. The former implies in the present instance the necessity for liquidating all the mistaken and fallacious thoughts and sentiments of the past, and to put in their place a new, right order of conceptions and understandings broad enough to view the world squarely in the face and lead it.

In the latter aspect liberation means to free the Asiatics from the grip of materialism considered to be omnipotent by the Anglo-Americans, and for which in fact they have striven for a long time. By this it means that the liberated shall have been freed from the poverty, servility, and oppression that have been their lot for many centuries past, and that with the possibility and opportunity of enjoying co-prosperity and co-sufficiency among themselves and happiness of their respective livelihood.

Clear Conception Important

For playing the role of leaders in this undertaking, the Japanese who have assumed it need a clear, firm conception of what that leadership means. For it is going to be applied to all fields of activities, political spiritual, cultural, educational, economic, and industrial. As others look to us for uplifting and advancement, so we must be sure of that which motivates us to lead them. And this all-embracing leadership may be justly said as being derived from the Imperial Virtue.

It is this August Virtue that has permeated Japanese lives through ages, and now is being manifested in the broad outlook of Japanese in this war-drunk world. It has been amply demonstrated in our long history both spiritually and materially, and is now asserting itself again in the same way. But the same conditions have not been obtained with most of the Asiatics. As a matter of fact, those Asiatics who are supposed to have been led both spiritually and materially by the British, Americans, and Dutch for many decades and generations find now that they have been more accursed from the Anglo-American influence than benefited, if not utterly ruined.

To correct this, and to bring a new order into the world, a sanguinary war is being waged. As a manifestation of this the Axis totalitarianism has been installed in Europe to displace the individualism and liberalism of the democratic nations, while in Asia the principles of the Imperial Virtue have been enunciated. Rather it is the constructing of a real, rational world order than just the setting up of a new order, to which these principles are committed.

What Liberalism Means

The existing order, or what we call status quo, may be justly claimed as having started with the French Revolution. Liberalism, which made the revolution possible in the latter part of the eighteenth century, was considered a wonderful philosophy in those days, for some such doctrine was needed to work for the overthrow of the existing evils, which included oppression, tyranny, inequality, and bondage. The causes that gave rise to this doctrine were chiefly political and economic. Politically it was manifested in the revolution, while economically it bred capitalism, which has come down to this age. For the new society just born there was nothing like this liberalism, for it gave all that was needed economically to enjoy the freedom of life. Practically a new economic man was born and he, after having broken up the old fetters, came to establish a new order of affairs in Europe. And for the success of it he worked very hard, and has since been working very hard, if not harder than ever before.

But after the overthrow of the old order, what this new man did with the liberalism politically as well as economically is well known. He did not confine its use to the development of his own immediate circles. With the increase of his wants he came to desire to spread outward. The first manifestation of this desire was his invasion of Africa and America, which was followed by that of Asia. As the result of this adventure he was rewarded with the founding of colonies and protectorates all over the world.

The most adventurous of all the Westerners engaged in this new enterprise was the Englishman, which everybody knows. Particularly notable was the way he treated the Indians. As he gained more power economically and otherwise he introduced Christianity, and with it he wanted to show that he was doing a great favor by making large loans.

Anglo-American Imperialism

But the recipients were not so pleased, for countries like China and Thailand, known as Siam in those days, were made more miserable than happy. It came to such a pass that on account of their half paralyzed conditions they could not do anything with their own affairs without those Anglo-American loans. Consequently their internal affairs were interfered with to such an extent that their independence as a nation became only nominal. Particularly with the Indians and Burmese, because of their lack of solidarity among the people and weak resisting power, their lands were by force reduced to mere colonies.

And against this forceful treatment innocent blood had to be shed from time to time. We wonder what became of the liberalism which had come into its own since the French Revolution. Where did the principles, inalienable rights of individuals and their freedom and equality go? Certain it is that, it was America who grabbed the Philippines at the expense of Spain, that Russia took possession of Siberia and the maritime provinces, and that the Dutch seized the East Indies.

Then much misery and suffering became the lot of those Asiatics who came under the misrule of those professed lovers of freedom and equality. Deprived of their weapons, ruthlessly exploited economically, and losing hope for their national unity and future progress, the only road open for them was degradation and eventual ruin.

They were reactions, however, which in most cases failed to produce any tangible fruit. To attest to this, their modern history is nothing but a record of struggle and strife for attaining their freedom and independence, especially in the cases of the Chinese, Thais, Burmese, and the people of Java and Sumatra. And we ask again why was it that those Western nations, so proudly believing in individualism and liberalism, did not give the benefit for their lofty principles to those Asiatics who were ever anxious to gain freedom and independence.

Yet for the Western nations, where we never heard of the Germans or Italians stooping to such sharp practice in the treatment of their colonies, why was it that the British, Americans, and Dutch alone resorted to such outrageousness? Was it because they thought that they had a monopoly of those principles, as though they had been specially provided by Providence? No wonder they have put the black people outside the pale of human beings. Is such treatment of them permissible? The blacks are human beings like the whites. Because they are low intellectually and culturally, do they not deserve all the more benevolence, humanity and kind leadership? Is it not the duty of an advanced people to give them kind consideration and let them enjoy a happy livelihood?

Hypocritical Atlantic Charter

In the First World War under the banner of fighting to save democracy, England made India contribute 1,600,000 soldiers and 130,000,000 pounds. It was done to win the war for Britain on the promise of granting India freedom after the conclusion of peace. Did England live up to it? Yet what did the Atlantic Charter say? On board the ill-fated Prince of Wales both Churchill and Roosevelt committed themselves to a pretentious declaration of safeguarding democracy and granting freedom to all the nations and races. Was such a pretense meant for all the whites but excluding the Indians, because they are black-skinned, though they constitute one-fifth of mankind or 350,000,000 souls? Where this great mass of humanity stands for the fulfilment of promise made solemnly during the former war, England is now meeting them with cannons, bombs, and massacres, and this being assisted by her friend, America. Is it the Christian God that will tolerate such an outrageous belief and imperious attitude among His followers?

And the part America is playing in this game is abominable, to say the least. The Americans fought against England 200 years ago to gain the same sort of freedom and independence for which the Indians are now fighting, and after they had succeeded in it they put up the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor to show the world what they believed in. But now their descendants are assisting the English in their endeavors to repeat their injustice. In the eyes of the whole world America stands convicted of an outrage against humanity and a blasphemy of God.

The Imperial Virtue

The Indians, however, will fight on, for we who sincerely believe in their freedom and independence will support them to the last in their struggle. We want to see realized the great ideal of Hakko-Ichiu which is conceived of the August Imperial Virtue.

In this we are not just putting up a pretense like the celebrated Atlantic Charter, nor are we doing it to satisfy our vanity and ambition, but what we do is being translated into deeds. What the Filipinos, East Indians, and Burmese think of the way we are doing things will bear witness to this assertion. They appreciate our acts most gratefully, for some of them have been already granted independence while others are enjoying freedom of livelihood.

In this respect what a friend of ours, who traveled through Java recently, tells about his experience is quite significant. He said that he was really surprised to see the natives in Batavia enjoying their life and freedom in spite of this great war going on, and that it was more than he had expected. This shows how under our military administration our national ideal is truthfully being put into deeds.

Likewise, this also applies to the great Chinese masses who were once opposed but who, excepting those who are close to their pig-headed and punch-drunk leader, Chiang Kaishek, are by no means looked down upon as conquered and downtrodden people but are striving to reconstruct and rehabilitate in collaboration with us.

Thailand, of course, led by foresighted, sagacious men, has bound itself with our country under a military alliance, in fact to sink or swim with us in this great struggle, and finds itself now in a far better state than in those days of Anglo-American beguilement.

What Manchoukuo has accomplished under our benign leadership has proved the wonder of this age along her attainment of prosperity and happiness. The united Manchoukuoans have firmly set up an independent state, and are celebrating this year the tenth anniversary of its birth, graciously presided over by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

Both Chosen and Taiwan have seen what that benign leadership of ours is like during the last four decades since they came under our rule, and now are so pleased with it that they are being granted the right to adopt a conscription system. There are not a few of the natives of those provinces, who have already distinguished themselves for their military service in this war. As members of our own race and nationality they are also basking in the glory of the Imperial Virtue.

In conclusion, as was stated at the beginning of this article, the present conflict which we are waging against the Anglo-Americans implies a movement to free the Asiatics and to lead them along the line of the Imperial Virtue. This leadership is neither of democracy nor of Marxism but of a broad conception of humanity and benevolence throughout the world, regardless of race and the stage of civilization, and is of a spirit which has been tried for the last 26 centuries and found not wanting. It is not conceived of military conquest or economic aggrandizement of the Anglo-Americans, nor is it characte[illegible] pretentious promises whic[illegible]not fulfil. It is, in short, [illegible]od of others as well as for[illegible]. Our deeds, therefore, sp[illegible]e eloquently than a hund[illegible]ntic Charters put together.

JAPAN GAINS FAVOR OF VATICAN IN WAR

Sees Nippon's Aims for New Order as Righteous Necessity for Humanity

If the present war aims at the establishment of a New Order on the basis of righteousness, it is not a crime but an act necessary for humanity, the Vatican believes, according to the Asahi, states Domei.

In the vortex of the current war the paper said that the Vatican, the tiny city regarded by over 360,000,000 Catholics scattered throughout the world as the Kingdom of God, is not standing aloof but is playing a delicate, very important role.

The Vatican is favorably inclined toward this country as well as the Nanking Government. When Ken Harada, Special Envoy to the Holy See, presented his credentials to Pope Pius XII on September 3, he was given a hearty welcome, indicating how the Vatican regards this country.

The fact that Japan is positively cooperating with the Vatican concerning exchange of information on war prisoners has impressed the Vatican favorably.

In addition to Japan, the Asahi said that other Asiatic countries are regarded in a friendly light.

The Vatican's attitude toward the Nanking Government, under which order is being restored in China is favorable, as establishment of peace and order is what the Pope desires as indicated in his speeches on Christmas Day, last year, and on May 15, this year.

As the Vatican must maintain strict neutrality during the war, it is not in a position to express definite views. However, exigency of dispatch of a liaison envoy from the Vatican to Nanking is keenly felt at the present moment and in the event an envoy is sent, the situation will develop favorably for both parties.

First Nipp[illegible]rmy Sanatorium in South Rap[illegible] Restoring Health of Patients

Shown [illegible] the photos of the first mountain sanatorium of the South[illegible]rosperity Sphere where the sick soldiers are undergoing [illegible]eatment.

The first mo[illegible]natorium of the Southern [illegible]rity Sphere, built among t[illegible]trees at the former site of [illegible]ry Academy in Baguio, for [illegible]edical treatment to the [illegible] soldiers who have fallen vi[illegible]diseases during the milita[illegible]ions on Bataan and Corr[illegible]own as hotbeds of malaria[illegible]ibed in a report from Bag[illegible]mei. At this new institutio[illegible] is constantly caressed by [illegible]tain breezes and with the [illegible]ure ranging from 17 to 24 d[illegible]ntigrade, the men are give[illegible] opportunity to recuperate [illegible]n their sicknesses thanks [illegible]aternal concern of the A[illegible] Philippines Region.

This Sanato[illegible]ed in a place where the w[illegible] among the pine trees and [illegible]sants cry in the groves, is [illegible] oasis to the soldiers who [illegible]tracted diseases on tropi[illegible] fields. Most of the patien[illegible]ffering from malaria, deng[illegible]her tropical diseases, with[illegible] recuperating from weakness[illegible]by other ailments.

Emphasis is [illegible]this sanatorium on appr[illegible]xercise and dietary treatm[illegible] the patients. Plenty of fres[illegible]getables and fruits are inc[illegible]he menu. A day's menu at [illegible]tion consists of bean soup[illegible]nese pickles in the mornin[illegible]bles or meat soup and boile[illegible]r shrimps at noon, chicken[illegible]h and vegetables in the [illegible]with bananas, managoes, w[illegible]s or other fruite served [illegible]clock in the afternoon. R[illegible]thenics, hiking, basketba[illegible] and other forms of exer[illegible]g promoted for the purpos[illegible]ring physical strength. Th[illegible] of soldiers clad in white[illegible]seen walking in twos and t[illegible]he pavements in the gathering twilight.

The daily routine sta[illegible] at the institution at 7 a.m., wh[illegible]h is the awakening hour for [illegible]l patients. Breakfast is served [illegible]0 minutes later. Cleaning of the [illegible]ooms starts at 8:30 and medical [illegible]xaminations commence at 9:10. After finishing lunch at 12:30, the patients cut the grass, weed the flower gardens, take care of the chickens and fulfil other miscellaneous duties until 3 p.m. From 3 to 4:30 p.m. is the time for physical exercises. Supper is served at 5 p.m. From 6 to 7 p.m., the patients stroll in the woods, and from 7 to 9, they pass their time in reading or playing chess and other games.

Corps Commander Choichi Kameyama, head of the sanatorium remarked as follows:

"Of course, pathological hygiene is applied at the sanatorium, but we put particular stress on dietary treatment. Therefore, great pains are taken to obtain fresh vegetables and fish. Every morning Sergeant-Major Keiichi Tahata and others go marketing to Damortis in the foothills. We are able to take in many new patients, as some of the patients will soon be returning to their corps. The cool and clear air is very conducive to the speedy recovery of the patients. We have the men cut grass, take care of the flower garden and poultry as one means of improving their health. The results obtained are most encouraging, and we raise enough chickens to meet our needs at the sanatorium. It might be said that we are killing two birds with one stone."

KEIO ELEVEN BEATS HOSEI BY 6-0 SCORE

Pass From Fullback Todo to End Tokunaga Scores Game's Only Touchdown

Keio University opened its football campaign Tuesday with a thrilling 6 to 0 victory over Hosei in a Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu League tilt at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

The lone touchdown came in the closing minutes of the first half on a pass from fullback Todo to end Tokunaga. On three other occasions, Keio was knocking inside Hosei's 10-yard line, but stout defensive work on the part of Hosei stopped the threat each time.

In the closing minutes of the game, Hosei came back with a bang and only a fumbled pass in the end zone saved Keio from a possible tie or a defeat. Otherwise Hosei failed to threaten.

The first time Keio had the ball in Hosei's territory, they scored. A neat coffin-corner kick placed Hosei in a hole from where they kicked out to their 24. Keio drove to a first down on the 12-yard line. From here, Todo and Miyakoshi picked up four yards in two tries. Fukuyama lost a yard, then Todo faded back and spun a pretty pass to Tokunaga in the end zone for the touchdown. Todo's attempt to sweep the end for the extra point failed.

Hosei was getting desperate in the last few minutes of the game and gambled on passes in their own territory. With Murata tossing strikes, they worked the ball to Keio's 15.

With seconds left, Murata faded back to the 28 and angled a pass to team-made Yonemura, who had sneaked behind the Keio safetyman to the end-zone. The crowd held it breath. Yonemura caught it deftly over his shoulder, but as he came down with the ball, it trickled out of his arms, and with it, Hosei's one chance was lost. The game ended immediately after.

Keio threatened repeatedly in the first half, once losing the ball on downs on Hosei's 2-yard line, and again fumbling on the 3.

Starting line-ups were:

Keio		Hosei
Tokunaga	LE	Yamasaki
Yoshida (capt.)	LT	Kuraie
M. Takahashi	LG	Ishida
Okada	C	Kuwabara
T Takahashi	RG	Hoshino
Sato	RT	Ohsaki
Hishida	RE	Tomiyama
Fukuyama	QB	Hasegawa
Miyakoshi	LH	Yonemura
Miyoshi	RH	Yokoi
Todo	FB	Murata (capt.)

Score:

Keio	6	0	6
Hosei	0	0	0

M.P. TO SPEAK TO NISEI

Wataru Narahashi Will Deliver Lecture Next Week

Wataru Narahashi, well-known member of the House of Representatives, will speak during one of the lecture hours of the Japanese language course for Nisei now being conducted at the Meiji University annex at Surugadai on the evening of October 14.

Members of the Nisei Association of Japan are invited to this lecture. Mr. Narahashi is expected to speak on the subject of "The Future of Nisei" in which he will stress the role of the Nisei in the coming era of world reconstruction.

The lecture will start at 6 p.m.

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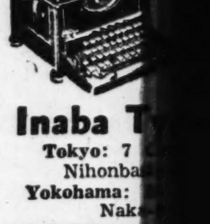

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THE R[illegible]HT TO FIGHT

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Burning with rage, Iori advanced toward the priest Tesshin, and casting two spears on the ground, exclaimed, "Choose the one you like!"

Without even glancing at the spears, Tesshin replied, "I return the words to you."

"What?"

"I need no arms to fight such as you."

"Insolent fool!" Iori's deathly white face twitched, and with a swift, savage movement, he snatched up a spear. . . .

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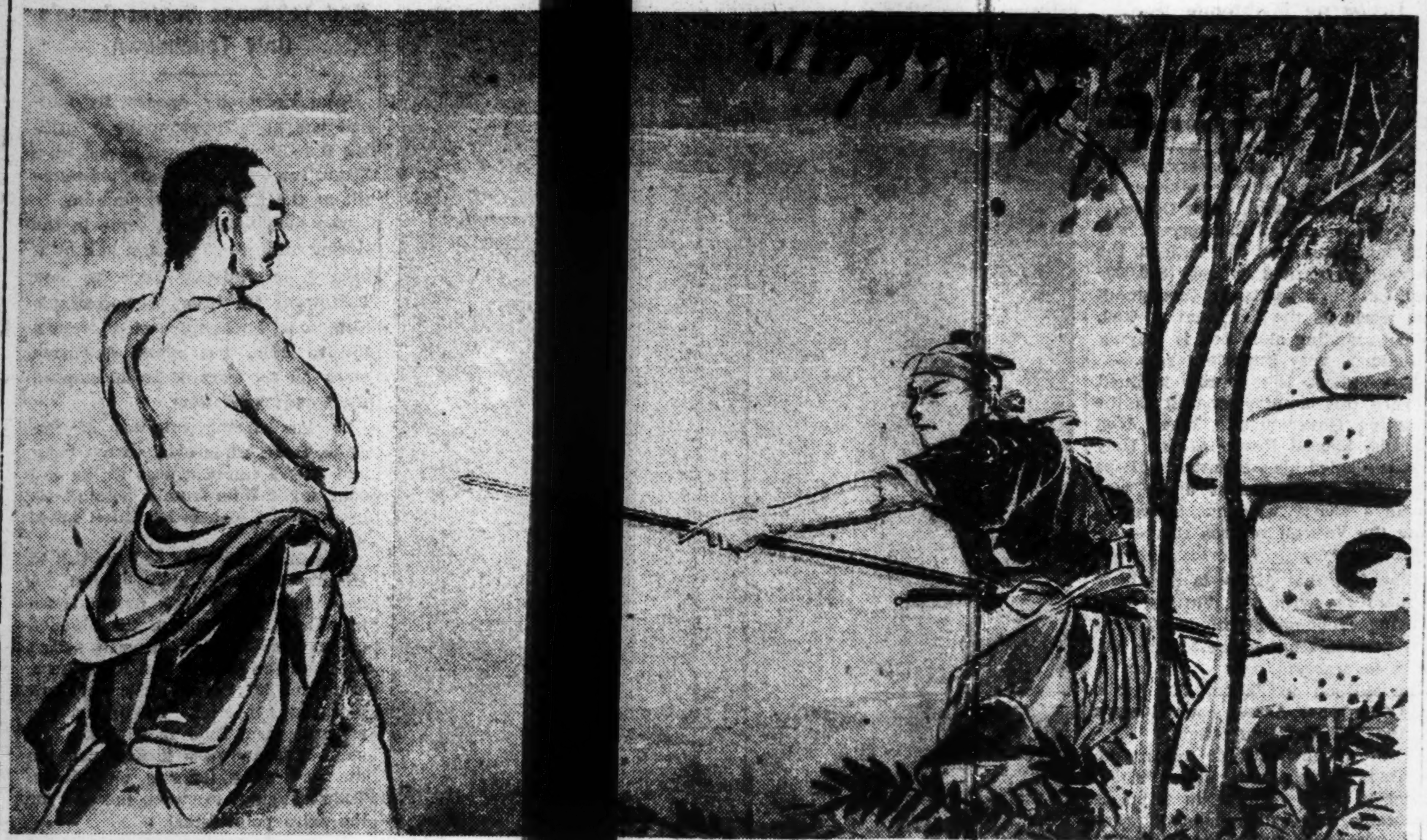


CHAPTER 1
THE DISCIPLE

The creaking of the well and the splashing of the water being tranferred from the bucket to the tub were interrupted by a samurai of some 21 or 22 years, who, turning to one of his class-mates said.

"Fukami, have you heard the latest rumor that Yagisawa has requested the master to meet him in a duel?"

"No, not yet."

"Yagisawa did?"

"To the master?"

"This is the first time I hear it."

All the young samurai ceased their movements, and became serious. From the fencing-hall came the sound of intense activity, challenges and acceptances of challenges rang in the air.

Four or five students at the summer-session practice of Gen-no-ju Yamawaki's Kenko school of spear arts in Kanda were gathered around the well in the yard in their practice outfit wiping the perspiration from their bodies. It was August in the third year of Horeki.

"Then what happened, Sasaki."

To this question, which was on the lips of all, the youth who had just drawn the water from the well answered.

"That's it—the master is said to have refused him without a second thought."

"That's strange, for the master seems to think highly of him. . ."

"Yes. If one of us had made such a request, so far beyond our fondest dreams, it would be natural for him to refuse, but Yagisawa. . ."

"Why, there is no one who can stand up to Yagisawa in the Kenko style of spear arts, which is said to be the best in all Yedo."

"Even the master is defeated once out of three times in matches with him."

"Yagisawa is known in other practice halls to surpass the master in his skill."

With the succession of Yoshimune to the Shogunate, military arts, which had been on the decline, once again were revived, as a result of which numerous practice halls sprang up in Yedo, and even in the art of handling the spear alone, there appeared many schools, such as the Hoso-In, Saburi, Kashiwara, and the Umeda schools.

The Kenko school, which originated in O-Shu, advocated a strenuous style, by which one's spear was entwined with that of one's adversary like a snake. And Iori Yagisawa, the favorite disciple of Gen-no-ju Yamawaki, who had made such a deep impression in his generation in this art, was fast becoming so adept as to excel his teacher.

"There is no doubt that Yagisawa has the ability to carry on the school after the master."

"Compared to the master, his style is too violent, and lacks subtleness."

"Yes, that is true. But Yagisawa is said to be the most outstanding disciple, not only of the present day, but since the start of the Kenko School."

"Since the start of the School? That means thousands of disciples."

At this point, Sasaki, who seemed to be well-informed on things, broke in.

"No. I heard that ten years ago, there was one with singular ability. And the master had in mind passing on his school to him."

"Is that so! That's something new, too. And what happened to this person?"

"It seems that he never comes to our practice-hall any more. Some say that he has become a priest somewhere."

"Where? Some temple in Yedo?"

"That isn't clear at all," Sasaki was saying, when one disciple glanced toward the rear-entrance of the practice hall.

"Speak of the devil. . . . There's Yagisawa."

"Yes, it is Yagisawa."

The gossiping ceased abruptly, and the youths returned to their wiping.

Soon, with perspiration streaming down his face, and his practice clothes wringing wet, appeared a samurai of 23 or 24. Dark, thick eyebrows on a white complexion, clear eyes, high nose, firm lips, the handsome youth looked more like a Kabuki actor than one with such amazing skill.

CHAPTER 2
THE CONDITION

The heavy fragrance of the mignon in the coolness of the breeze which seemed to penetrate to one's marrow, permeated the evening air, bringing home the fact that autumn was at its height.

Lamp-light would soon be necessary in the study of Gen-no-ju Yamawaki.

"Master!"

With faintly flushed cheeks and a determined gleam in his eyes, Iori Yagisawa sat with both hands on the matting before the perfectly composed figure of Gen-no-ju, leaning with one elbow on an arm rest.

Practice seemed to have ended in the hall, for quiet reigned throughout the house. Gen-no-ju turned toward his disciple, his beautiful, silver beard flowing from a face still full of life, notwithstanding his 70 odd years, and a soft smile stole into his piercing eyes.

"Is it about the duel again, Iori?"

"Yes, sir. I am very sorry to trouble you so often, but I wish to request once again that you consent to a bout with me."

"As I have repeated as often, don't be so over-anxious."

"Yes, sir. But. . . ."

Since the opening of the summer practice, this was the fifth time Iori was requesting the master for a duel. And each time, Gen-no-ju had refused him. In all other things, the master had rarely refused his favorite disciple's petitions, but he was firm in his refusal to consent to a match.

"A samurai who excels in one art must be a master, not only of his art but of his inner self. It is important to discipline one's mind."

"Yes, sir, I am well aware of those words."

"No, no. When one is young, it is not so easy."

"Please excuse me for contradicting your words, but I have constantly kept your teachings in mind, never failing day or night to apply them. . ."

In truth, Iori's conduct in all things was such that there was not a soul who would say a bad word against him, and there was never a trace of failure in his observance of the rules of the school.

"It isn't that I have not noticed your endeavors, which are indeed out of the ordinary."

". . . ."

"However, one's endoavors should not be limited to material things. For instance, one's efforts may be such that one may overcome the bandits in the mountains. What is really hard is to overcome the devil within one's self."

". . . ."

"Don't be so anxious. I will not begin to fail for quite a while yet."

In Iori's mind was the certainty that if he continued his endeavors to apply the teachings of the master, he would surely be honored with a duel. And Gen-no-ju was already quite far advanced in years. Therefore he hoped and prayed that such a dream could be realized while the master was still strong.

A little disconcerted, Iori replied seriously,

"Although it may be asking too much, please hear my first and last request."

He seemed determined not to move an inch unless his request was granted that day.

"Well!"

As though he had recognized the grim determination in Iori's words, Gen-no-ju closed his eyes.

Iori dared not breathe as he awaited his master's next words.

The maid entered noiselessly and lighted the lamp. Somewhere, autumn insects began to sing.

Gen-no-ju seemed to be making a difficult decision. He quitely opened his eyes ,and said,

"If you desire it so much, I shall grant your request."

"Thank you. . . ."

A flood of color raced across Iori's handsome face in the lamp-light. His request had finally been granted.

Gen-no-ju, wth a solemn countenance, continued,

"But, before that. . . ."

"Yes. ." Iori was all attention.

"You must meet someone else first in a duel.

Iori became flurried.

"And who is that?"

"Tesshin, a hermit priest, who lives within the grounds of the Genku-ji in Tahara-machi, Asakusa."

Six or seven years had passed since Iori had become a disciple of Gen-no-ju, but this was the first time that he had heard the name Tesshin from his master or from any of his friends.

"Tesshin, of Genku-ji . . . ?"

"Yes, as soon as you have defeated him in a match, I shall meet you in a duel any time."

"Thank you very much."

Very much animated, but still mystified, Iori asked,

"What sort of a person is this priest, Tesshin?"

"It is unnecessary for me to tell you that now . . . . But do not be unprepared, for as an adversary he is not one to be taken lightly."

CHAPTER 3
TESSHIN THE PRIEST

After waiting impatiently, each moment seeming like an hour, the priest, Tesshin, arrived. With leaping heart, Iori entered the guest hall, and there, near the door of the huge room of 40 mats, squatted a short, stout priest of over 40 years, clad in a faded robe.

" . . . I am Iori, second son of Yagisawa Yamato-no-kami. I am overwhelmed by your kindness in coming such a long distance, when it is I who should call upon you."

Tesshin acknowledged Iori's respectful greeting with a nod.

"I am Tesshin. Thank you for your invitation today."

"No. It is I who thank you for honoring me with your prompt reply."

"I have not left my hermitage for a long while, but there is quite a distance between Asakusa and Honjo, isn't there?"

Although smiling serenely, the priest did not even apologize for having kept his host waiting so long. There was in his attitude something like ridicule.

Iori had invited the priest to come at two o'clock, and it was already well past three.

Tesshin's attitude brought back to Iori's mind the resentment and irritation he had felt when questioning Hanjiro, the messenger he had sent to the priest's abode.

The following day after his master had consented to have a match with him provided he defeated Tesshin of Asakusa, Iori had sent a messenger to the priest, relating the circumstances and requesting a match.

But Tesshin had flatly refused him with the excuse that being a priest, he could not participate in military arts. But Iori was not one to give up so easily. On the fourth attempt, the priest sent a reply that he would at least come and meet him.

It had also been Iori's thought that since his opponent's abode was such a small place, and as there were so many worshippers coming and going at Genku-ji temple, it would be better to have the priest come to his home.

Iori's father, a samurai of 3,000 koku, with his residence at Ikesakashita in Honjo, was fond of military arts, and holding great store by Iori's abilities, had even gone to the extent of building a practice hall within his home for him.

After leading Tesshin to a more appropriate seat, Iori, still with some misgiving in his mind, said,

"As I requested through my messenger, under the order of my teacher, Genno-ju Yamawaki, wish to challenge you to a spear match. Please grant me this request."

Tesshin answered lightly.

"Well, as I replied to your messenger, I am a priest, and not one who can meet you in such a match. I must ask that you pardon me."

"In spite of your words, as it is the order of my master, please unbend and. . . ."

"No, no. The days I have held a spear in my hands are a dream of the past. Now I hold my beads and repeat my prayers. It is unthinkable that I should cross spears with a full-blooded youth such as you."

Iori began to boil.

"I desire that you consider this a special occasion and grant me this. . . ."

"This must be some mischief on the part of Yama[illegible]ei. Please pardon me."

Forever avoidi[illegible]rds—this meeting seemed [illegible] waste of time and labor[illegible]mes Iori caught a myster[illegible]n in the eyes of the pri[illegible]gh there was no change in [illegible]pects. He certainly gave [illegible]ssion of making fools of [illegible] Yamawaki Sen[illegible]hief?

It might be so [illegible]ut it was not a question [illegible]r it was playful mischief [illegible]The main objective was a [illegible] the master. In any case[illegible]t utterly crush this insinu[illegible]est.

"Please consent[illegible] we without further word[illegible]

"No, no. A [illegible]ould not take a spear in [illegible]"

"Will you not[illegible]me, even after my repeate[illegible]?"

"I could never[illegible]p against such a high-spi[illegible]ponent as you."

Iori could no lo[illegible]rain himself.

"If you will no[illegible] me, it is all right. I shal[illegible]you until you do!"

CHAP[illegible]
THE CH[illegible]E

Utterly disreg[illegible]ori's hot words, the pries[illegible]is former serenity said,

"If I do not acc[illegible]challenge, you will not per[illegible] return?"

"Exactly!"

"Then I shall [illegible]"

Taken aback [illegible]nexpected reply, Iori could[illegible]

"What? You w[illegible]my. . . ?"

If things were [illegible] turn out this way, it ha[illegible]foolish to have been so sh[illegible]ed. With a mixed feeling[illegible]ondemnation and joy at [illegible]is request granted, Iori sai[illegible]

"Thank you [illegible]. Please forgive me for [illegible]ecome angered and addr[illegible] in such a disrespectful [illegible] Then, let us prepare ours[illegible]nce."

To which Tess[illegible]ed,

"Just a mo[illegible] accepted your challenge, [illegible]dvise you not to undertak[illegible]atch."

Such unexpe[illegible]rds! His manner of spee[illegible]ill serene, but the smile h[illegible]ed, and a gleam appeared [illegible]eyes! His whole attitude [illegible]ed!

Angry again, [illegible],

"What . . . ? [illegible]forego this match? Such [illegible]ords you say. And why [illegible]o so?"

"The outcome [illegible]ithout going through with[illegible]ch."

His words beca[illegible]nly rough, and his speech [illegible]

"The outcome [illegible]. . ?"

"You are no [illegible] me."

" . . . ." Iori [illegible]hless with rage. In an atm[illegible]hich once again gave signs[illegible]ing into a storm, Tesshin [illegible] signs of being affected.

"To tell you [illegible] even your master, Gen-no-j[illegible]aki cannot stand up to me i[illegible] duel. The ability of his dis[illegible]be guessed at without mee[illegible] in actual combat. How ca[illegible]t me when even your maste[illegible] At which he opened his [illegible]nd roared, "Ha, ha, ha, ha[illegible]

Accepted once[illegible]again, then laughed at in hi[illegible]ori's cheeks turned crimson [illegible]paled.

Tesshin, whom [illegible] considered up to now merel[illegible]ting priest, suddenly change[illegible]eam in his eyes, the spirit, [illegible]ess—he became a persona[illegible] reckoned with.

"Insolent one!" [illegible] Iori, leaping up. "Word[illegible]less. Prepare for a matc[illegible]

"If it is useles[illegible]oppose you in combat."

"Stand up!"

"Just a moment."

Baffled again!

"A wooden spear won't serve the purpose. Take up a real spear and meet me."

"What, a real spear?"

"Yes!"

Now is the best opportunity, thought Iori.

"That is just what I desired," he replied. and disappeared into the house to fetch it.

CHAPTER 5
THE DUEL

When Iori reappeared in headband, leg guard, and oher paraphernalia, and two spears under his arm, Tesshin was not to be found. Excitedly scanning the garden, he spied the priest sitting on the grass in the same comical manner as in the house.

The autumn sun had set rapidly, casting the small mound and hedge into a deep shadow.

Still burning with rage, Iori advanced toward Tesshin, and casting the two spears on the ground, said.

"Choose the one you like."

Without even glancing at the spears, the priest replied,

"I return those words to you."

"What!"

"I need no arms to combat such as you."

"Insolent!"

Iori's deathly white face twitched. It was useless to answer.

Seizing the spear and tearing off the cover, Iori stood on guard, shouting, "Here I come."

The spear-head glittered, reflecting the last rays of the sinking sun.

Without a word, Tesshin swiftly peeled off his clothes down to his waist and stood up.

Caught off guard, Iori wavered, and then pulling himself together advanced.

"Yei!" he cried, but his voice echoed hollowly. In that instant, Tesshing turned and faced him, his two eyes wide open. Tossing his head from side to side, he advanced slowly.

It was a comical stance, like the dance of an octopus, but Iori could find not a trace, not even the slightest point of vantage.

Completely overwhelmed, Iori could only retreat, step by step, as Tesshin advanced. The two piercing eyes froze Iori's muscles. All he could do was move back, back, back. . . . Iori felt strangled. The spearhead trembled as he retreated. He broke out in a cold sweat .Those dancing eyes. . . . As his spear shook more and more, Iori's whole body became drenched with perspiration. Unable to stand the situation any longer, Iori wanted to cry out his surrender, but his tongue refused to move.

The evening shadows had lengthened not only into the corners of the garden but throughout the sky.

At that moment, pushed about like a puppet, and with his back to the mound, the dancing octopus was becoming dim before his eyes.

"Iori Throw down your spear!"

Somewhere . . . it was the voice of Yamato-no-kami, his father. Iori needed no prompting to release his hold on the spear. Dropping his tired body on the ground and with both hands before him, Iori could only say:

"I am completely overcome!"

Iori's father politely bowed before Tesshin and said,

"I do not know who you are, but my son is clearly no match for you. On behalf of him, let me thank you for chastising him for his presumptuousness."

Tesshin pulled on his kimono, and replied,

"I am Tesshin, a hermit who lives in the grounds of the Genkuji in Asakusa. Please pardon me for my unmannerly display. With a little more assiduity, Iori will become an outstanding spearsman. Ha, ha."

CHAPTER 6
THE LESSON LEARNT

"Master."

The next day, still pale from the effects of his encounter with Tesshin, Iori bowed low before Gen-no-ju.

"Your keen insight has greatly impressed me. I was decisively defeated in a contest yesterday with Tesshin."

Gen-no-ju half closed his eyes, and said,

"Ah . . . so you were overcome."

"Yes, my ability is much too poor to stand up against one such as he."

"H'm. It is 10 years since he entered his hermitage, but it seems his ability has not lessened."

Iori's father had asked Tesshin to remain a while as he wished to hear something about military arts, and to dine at his home, but Tesshin had left, saying that he would come again. Iori was filled with curiosity as to the history of this strange personality.

"Master, what sort of person is Tesshin?"

"Tesshin?" Looking into space, Gen-no-ju replied. "He was a disciple of mine in the Kenko School some 10 years after I had started to teach. To you he is a senior disciple."

"Why is such an outstanding spearsman as he in a hermitage now?"

"You see. . . . He has much ability, just like you. His ability was remarkable, but his mind was uncontrolled. Because of an argument over a trifle with a senior disciple, he challenged him to a duel. With a wooden spear, he ran his opponent through."

". . . ."

"He then repented and entered that hermitage. We exchange letters occasionally. He seems to have disciplined himself quite a bit."

Iori nodded, and said.

"Master, Tesshin said. . ", and he related in detail Tesshin's attitude before the match, including his words that even the great Gen-no-ju Yamawaki was no match for him.

"Why did he say such a thing?" questioned Iori.

Gen-no-ju's full, silver beard shook as he tossed back his head and laughed.

"Did he say that again? He is certainly a mischievous one, Twice before, I sent disciples to meet him, and he said the same thing."

". . . .?"

"The fact that you were easily angered by such words means that your mind had not been sufficiently disciplined. You walked right into Tesshin's trap because your mind lacked the necessary control."

". . . ." His master's words penetrated deeply into Iori's soul.

"Discipline is not only material in its form, as I have told you before. That's the point. In the discipline of your conduct, you have advanced quite far. However, I felt that you lacked sufficient discipline of mind, so I refused to grant your request for a match."

"Yes. . . ." Iori's heart filled with the realization of his masters great kindness.

"I am getting old. My strength is waning. You became over-anxious, seeing only the outer manifestations of my age. There is a limit to my endurance—but there is no limit to the ways of a Samurai. If you are distracted by the mere outer forms before your eyes, it will be a long time before you will be able to master the innumerable ways of the Bushi. Do you understand?"

Iori's voice shook; deeply moved, he answered.

"Y-yes. . . Your teachings have been firmly impressed on my mind."

"Hm. That is well." Gen-no-ju paused, and then added, "I will soon meet you in a match."

"I am thankful for your words, but I feel that I am far from prepared for such an occasion as yet."

Gen-no-ju's eyes again softly smiled.

"No. no. If you understand, that is enough. Let us have a contest in the near future. Ha, ha, ha." He laughed as though he were completely satisfied.

"Thank you so much."

With a feeling of something new and good being born within his cleanly washed soul, Iori turned aside—toward the garden—to brush away the tears that welled up in his eyes.

The morning dew on the flowering plants near the water-basin glistened as it caught the rays of the rising sun.

THE SHIMABARA RISING

Part 10

Matsudaira Izu-no-kami summoned the commanders and said: 'I have been educated in a peaceful time and have acquired no military renown; still, since I have come hither, commissioned by the Shogun, though my plans may differ from yours, and may appear to you extremely foolish, yet in the matter of taking this castle, follow my instructions. Our recent failure to take the castle was merely because the conspirators staked their lives on its defense. Hence the assailants have frequently been repulsed.

"This is not an ordinary conflict. In this there is no difference between soldiers and farmers, because firearms are used. In my judgment, since this castle was fitted up in haste, there is no great store of provisions in it. Food will give out in not more than one or two months. From present appearances, when food is exhausted they will try to escape from the castle with eagerness. Should we attempt to take the place by storm there is no doubt that many lives will be lost. Therefore, merely fortify the camp with pickets, and build towers from which to discharge your guns, and when the time to attack comes I will give the word of command."

The commanders, hearing this, returned to their respective posts and fortified them with two or three rows of pickets; and built a great number of mounds, and towers; from which, by frequently discharging their guns, they annoyed the conspirators from a distance.

Guard of Junks

More than fifty junks from Higo and Chikuzen guarded the sea coast, and kept up a fire of heavy guns. Also, by direction of Matsudaira Izu-no-kami Nobutsuna, four or five large ships were called from Nagasaki, the Hollanders, employed to bombard the place; after which they reconstructed their huts in the castle grounds and built places like cellars in the castle, into which they crowded. These places appear to have been a protection against the bombs.

Already the 1st month had passed; and also the half of the 2nd month; the landscape, on all sides, was serene, but the villagers in the castle gradually began to be in want of food. They were wearied by the long days, and appeared disheartened, and like caged birds longing after the clouds.

Their leader Tokisada Shirodaiyu called together the heads of the people, and said: "Lately the assailants have ceased to attack the castle, and appear to be waiting till the provisions in the castle will not last many days; therefore, the overthrow of this place is at hand, and we must resolve on some course before our strength is exhausted. What is your advice?"

When he had said this, Kenmotsu Ariiye and Nyudo Baba advanced and said: "Since the beginning of the winter of last year, the soldiers have been on guard day and night, and as they are not made of metal or stone they are, no doubt, wearied. We will attack them in the night and awaken them."

Shirodaiyu replied that it should be so, and added: "When we look at the position defended by Hosokawa, father and son, we see that the troops are numerous and brave. Should we attack this point, many of our troops will be killed. As to the camp of Arima and Tachibana, though their troops appear to be weakened by frequent repulse, the ground is uneven.

"We will send a force against the camps of Nabeshima, Terazawa, and Kuroda, and set fire to the camps, and, with this for a signal, will send a great number of vigorous farmers to the place of conflict, from the castle. These will capture provisions and arms and bring them into the castle, where we all will defy the assailants, however numerous, to take us by force."

Three-Pronged Attack

Having decided upon this course, preparation was made for a night attack. The time fixed upon for the night attack was the 21st of the 2nd month. Watch-words were fixed upon, and more than three thousand men were divided into three bands. Jubei Ashizuka and Daiemon Futsumura, with one thousand one hundred men, were sent against the camp of Kuroda. Gensatsu Arima, with six hundred men, was sent against the camp of Terazawa. Sampei Futsumura and Gorozaemon Chijiwa, with thirteen hundred men, were sent against the camp of Nabeshima. Of these last, five hundred men under the command of Sampei Futsumura, carrying fire-arrows and fire-balls, were chosen to set fire to the camp. These directed their course to the towers.

About midnight, Sampei Futsumura and Gorozaemon Chijiwa silently left the castle and advanced to the camp of Nabeshima, set fire to the towers, and raised a shout, which was replied to from the castle. Nabeshima's troops went out and resisted them bravely. The farmers, too, fought resolutely, the strongest of them having been chosen for the night attack; but more than a hundred of them being slain on the spot, the rest retreated.

Two of Nabeshima's chief retainers were killed and more than twenty wounded. Of common soldiers, one hundred and twent-four were killed and wounded. The killed, wounded and prisoners, on the part of the farmers, amounted to one hundred and sixty-nine.

Also, Gensatsu Arima advanced against the camp of Terazawa, broke through the pickets, and was about to attack the principal tent, when his retainer, Tobei Miwake, brandishing a long sword, met him and encouraged his soldiers to resist. Miwake was conspicuous for his courage, killed three farmers, and received three wounds. Four retainers, who fought alongside of Miwake, were killed, and fourteen common soldiers were killed or wounded. Thirty-three of the conspirators were killed, and three taken alive.

Death of Kuroda

Chubei Ashizuka and Daiemon Futsumura, with one hundred men, advanced against the camp of Kuroda. That night Kenmotsu Kuroda kept watch in the camp of Kuroda. He had placed ten men on guard, near the castle. These returned and gave the alarm, and, at the command of Kenmotsu, bows and guns were brought and arranged behind the pickets, to receive the attacking party. As was expected, they came on like a cloud. Kenmotsu twice led on his men and drove the enemy back; but the third time he was shot through the helmet and died.

His son, Tsukezaemon Okada, bearing a torch, seeing his father's death, rushed as he was into the midst of the conspirators. After him, Nuinosuke Ogawa and Kambei Suge, with sixteen retainers and the soldiers of the two sons of Kuroda, advanced with shouts, and when ninety of the villagers were killed, and seven taken alive, the rest fled in various directions.

Nine retainers of Kuroda were killed or wounded. Of common soldiers, one hundred and seventy-four were killed or wounded. One retainer of his son, Kuroda Kai-no-kami, was killed, and eleven wounded. They retainers of his other son, Ichinosho Kuroda, were killed or wounded, and of common soldiers, fifty-three.

The soldiers of Tachibana, whose camp was alongside that of Matsukura, went out and captured three of the conspirators. After this, strict guard was kept.

(To Be Continued)

Remembrance

Shall I forget thee?
Not for tnat instant brief,
In which the lightning's blade
Lights up each ear of grain,
Each swaving stem and leaf,
When Autumn decks the plain
In rare brocade!

Brocade of Autumn

The Autumn Plain
Is robed in rich brocade,
With flowered pattern
Lavishly displayed.
Whence come those dyes
Of variegated hue?
Since crystal clear
And colorless the dew?

The Frogs Croaking

The croaking frogs that find
their lodging here,
Would seem to feel the loneliness of night
As much as I, so plaintive is
their cry
Through the long hours until
the morning light.

The Barrier at Nakoso

Gone is the barrier that of old
Had crossed my way,
But in its place my eyes behold,
As on I stray—
The wild winds sweep a scented
cloud
Of fluttering petals from the
cherry-trees—
Into the narrow pathway, where
they crowd
Whirled by the breeze
And bid my footsteps stay.

THEORY OF SAVINGS OFFERED BY CASSEL

Swedish Economist of International Renown Quoted From Latest Available Review

The importance of savings for war finance is stressed by Professor Gustav Cassel, Swedish economist of international renown, in the latest available issue of the Skandinaviska Banken Aktiebolag's Quarterly Review, July, 1942.

For more than 20 years Professor Cassel has contributed to the Quarterly his perspicacious analyses of important features in world economic trends. His eminent capacity for distinguishing the essential factors in economic phenomena is paralleled by his ability to present his observations in a manner which, by its studied conciseness, reveals the master hand. He greeted his 75th year on October 20, 1941.

The debts which the belligerents as well as the neutrals are accumulating in the present war have assumed such dimensions that their repayment will be a very serious, not to say insoluble, problem, the eminent economist says from his impartial seat of judgment out in Scandinavia, referring to world finance and European affairs in particular.

A national debt can be repaid by the Government raising a new loan for the same amount, he points out, and if this is done, every bondholder will receive due payment of his claim, and the Government bonds are thus a perfectly safe investment. On the other hand, when the national debt is thus financed, no diminution of its total amount will remain unchanged.

Capital Tied Up

People sometimes indulge in the fancy that it would be possible after a war to impose on private owners of capital a non-recurring levy, the proceeds of which would serve for the repayment of a considerable part of the national debt. It has been found that this idea is out of touch with reality. A levy of this nature would, of course, entail such a violent disturbance of property rights that economic life would be seriously disorganized. Capitalists as rule have no money available for an extraordinary disbursement to the State. Their possessions consist of factories, ships, agricultural property, and so forth. But such assets are tied up in the service of production and cannot be converted to new uses. A non-recurring levy would therefore entail inordinate demands for loans, demands which the capital market would be unable to meet, if day by day it had to supply the large needs of reviving industry and perhaps also satisfy Government requirements of new borrowing. When confronted with these difficulties, people suggest the expedient that the "non-recurring sacrifice" might be paid in installments, say in the course of ten years. In that case it would not be a matter of a non-recurring levy, but a new tax on capital, which, on the top of the existing taxes on income and property, could not fail to have a very cramping effect on economic progress.

It should be borne in mind that the post-war period will make inordinate demands on the capital market, for the reorganization of the entire production as well as for filling the big gaps in the national budget which are bound to arise if the State is to assist in providing employment for ex-service men, or in the general restoration of industry and commerce on a peace footing. The demands on the budget will be so immense that they can be repressed only by the manifest impossibility of providing money to meet them. If a non-recurring duty, payable in the course of ten years, is now levied on capital, the proceeds thereof will doubtless be regarded as an asset wherewith to meet requirements which are considered to be extremely urgent, but for which provision cannot be made in the budget. In such circumstances the annual payments of the "non-recurring sacrifice" will be consumed for current requirements, and no reduction of the national debt will be possible, according to the Swedish economist.

The chief problem of national finance after the war will doubtless be to prevent a further increase in the national debt. The essential condition for the success of such an effort is that the budget shall really be balanced. What difficulties such a balancing will present can be seen already now from the attempts which are being made to separate the war budget proper from more normal State expenditure. We are in fact finding that it is by no means certain that a balance would be attained even if the special war expenditure were eliminated. This should be borne in mind by all assemblies which vote supplies, so that the necessity of putting a check on State expenditure should be clearly realized in good time. If the normal State budget does not balance even now, it certainly will not do so after the end of the war. As I have already indicated, new, more or less irresistible, demands will then be made on the Treasury, and we may assuredly anticipate a large increase in State expenditure.

Demand Untenable

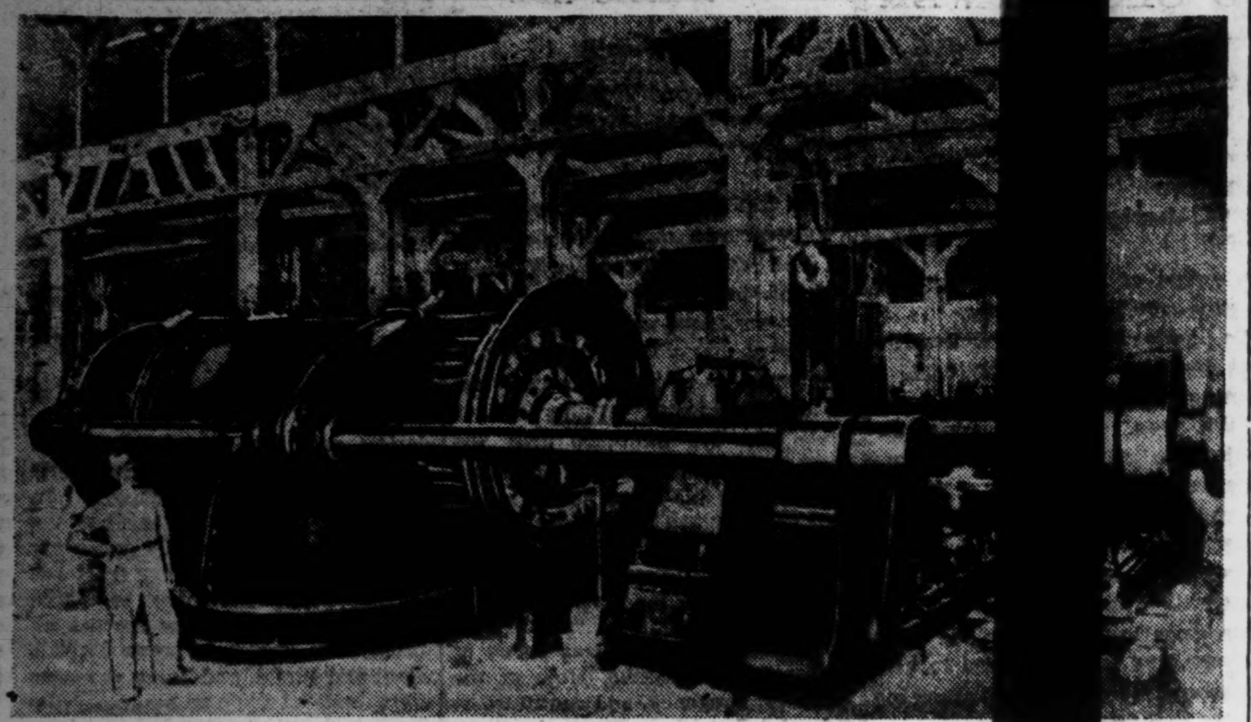
This will be the case in a very marked degree if those ideas regarding the subsidizing of consumption which are gaining ground even now are further developed, and if people persist in the demand that the State shall defray the cost of cheapening important goods of consumption, whether for the population as a whole or for certain poorer classes who are considered to be in special need of support. If such extravagant demands are superposed on all the other claims which are made on the State, it may safely be stated that a balanced budget will be quite beyond the bounds of possibility.

It is by no means an uncommon notion that a financial policy which takes from the rich in order to give to the poor does not really affect the national income, and demands for considerable grants of this character are sometimes voted without the strict scrutiny which is considered necessary for other grants. The ideas thus cherished are really quite untenable Professor Cassel declares. If the State procures revenue by drastic taxation, such taxation is bound to have a cramping, not to say stifling, effect on the development of industry and commerce. Producers will abandon the idea of new enterprises when they have to begin to calculate with a future taxation which perhaps will not leave room for any compensation for the many enterprises which do not succeed. This will be the result in a particularly marked degree if the rates of taxation are raised to such a level as is usual in the case of war profits taxes. Then people will even cease to work.

When a fisherman has landed such large hauls that he is about to enter the income class which is hit by confiscatory taxation, he will desist, for some time, from further fishing expeditions. And a farmer will refuse to cut more timber if the major part of the additional profit is to go to the Treasury. We have already witnessed so many examples showing how severe taxation checks production that nobody who has a sense of economic realities ought any longer to shut his eyes to these effects. The national income is by no means a constant mathematical quantity, which one can deal with as one pleases. It is at any given moment the result of the productive work of the nation and therefore greatly dependent on the provision of favorable conditions for that work. A transfer of national income from one group of the population to another is not such a simple arithmetical operation as people sometimes imagine. The actual transference is a process which may entail such a marked diminution of income that there will be less than nothing to transfer.

(To Be Continued)

Outmoded



So swift is the advance of electrical engineering in Japan that even this efficient-looking water turbine has long been outmoded as a machine for generating electricity. This type of water turbine was in use in this country in about 1919 just after Great War I. Some [illegible]urbines in use before and after this 4,50[illegible]er double-cylinder open-flume affair [illegible]eafter be presented on this page.

SHARE PRICES SOAR ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Mounting Conviction of Japanese People in Certain Victory In War Is Reflected

Reflecting the mounting conviction of the Japanese people in the sure victory of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, and the successful construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, prices of leading shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, particularly munitions stocks continued to swing upward yesterday, the Yomiuri reports.

Quotations, yesterday, recorded a rise ranging from ¥10 to ¥20 as compared with July highs.

Particularly noteworthy has been the rising tendency or small transactions involving 50 to 100 shares, thus reflecting the growing iterest of the general public in stock investments.

The increase in leading shares registered yesterday as compared with the average highs in July, was as follows, according to the Yomiuri:

Advance of Prices of Leading Shares In Tokyo
(In Yen per Share)

	Paid-up	Dividend (pct.)	Oct. 5., 1942	Increase compared with July highs
Kawasaki H'vy Ind.	50	7	94.8	10.1
Hakodate Docky'ds	50	10	111.8	15.5
Toyo Ball Bearings	50	10	102.6	8.2
Nippon Seiko	50	10	108.5	13.0
Okamoto Ind.	50	10	117.0	14.5
Aichi Watches, n..	42.5	8.8	105.5	16.5
Japan Piston Rings	50	9.0	95.3	11.1
Japan Arms	50	8	111.0	26.0
Tachikawa Aircraft	50	7	79.0	9.7
Automotive Ind...	50	8	86.0	10.6
Japan Precision Machines	50	9	90.0	13.3
Koito Manufactory	50	9	85.0	11.5
Okura Iron Works	50	10	95.5	10.3

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	131.20	+1.70
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	97.10	Same
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	97.30	+2.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%...	108.10	−0.05

INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY BODY TO BE EXTENDED TO KANSAI

Negotiations Being Conducted For Construction of Indispensable Equipment

The total amount of money disbursed by the Industrial Equipment Corporation so far is about ¥800,000,000, says Shinpei Mizoguchi, director of the Industrial Equipment Corporation, now staying at Osaka selecting the sites for the factories to be established by the corporation in Kansai, states Chugai.

The gist of his statement concerning the activities of the corporation up to the present runs as follows:

"The activities of the Industrial Equipment Corporation are going on very smoothly. The corporation is negotiating with various industrial organizations relative to the construction or installation of equipment indispensable for their activities. Up to the present, the corporation has finished the construction of 25 different kinds of equipment for over 20 industrial organizations, the total amount of disbursement by the corporation being in excess of ¥800,000,000.

"The corporation is now taking all possible measures to purchase, or establish its control, over, spacious areas of ground at various places so that it may construct factories or workshops anywhere in order to meet its necessity.

"The corporation has floated its loans covering ¥60,000,000 in order to meet the demand for financial aids."

Bill Clearings

October 6
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	311,773	182,006
Balance	33,661	20,694

SPINNING[illegible]ALLY ON SHOR[illegible]VERINGS

Numerous [illegible]ares Score Impressive[illegible]—Short-Term U[illegible] Cheerful

Though not[illegible] as the last few days, the [illegible]ck Exchange was consisten[illegible]ith numerous peacetime ind[illegible]egistering impressive gain[illegible]lel with key industrials, a[illegible] worthy of notice that [illegible]pinning and rayon wares [illegible]ne after another due to [illegible]erings.

In the long[illegible]tion, Kanebo Spinning pe[illegible]20, its new ¥2.20, Teiko[illegible] new ¥1.60, Kurashiki R[illegible]20, Kanegafuchi Industr[illegible] and Asahi Glass ¥1.50. [illegible]eously Japan Sand Iron sc[illegible]tinuous gain of ¥1.60, and [illegible] Shipbuilding ¥1.40, while [illegible]teel Forging stepped up [illegible]apan Nickel ¥1.30, Tekko[illegible] Works ¥1.40 and Komatsu[illegible] Works, new ¥1.20.

The short-t[illegible]on was unusually chee[illegible] the bourse issue, Kanebo[illegible] and Teikoku Rayon, new, [illegible]ely rallying ¥2.20, ¥2.60 a[illegible]

The spot m[illegible] comparatively easier as [illegible] with Monday due to th[illegible]ion of profit-taking unload[illegible] the exception of Japa[illegible]s which recorded a rise [illegible]

Yesterday's [illegible]rices of key wares in th[illegible]ern section were: Tokyo [illegible]xchange, new ¥131.20, N.Y.[illegible]20, Kanebo Spinning ¥1[illegible] new ¥97.30, Teikoku Rayo[illegible]83.00, S.M.R. ¥74.70, Mitsu[illegible]y Industrial ¥92.50, and [illegible] Beer, new ¥59.20.

Lon[illegible]tion

Final prices o[illegible]s in the morning session of [illegible]m section yesterday were:

	—Delivery—		
	[illegible]ct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinnin[illegible]	[illegible].8	151.2	148.8
Do, new (12½) [illegible]	[illegible].1	97.6	97.5
Teikoku Rayon [illegible]	..	93.9	92.5
Kanegafuchi In[illegible]	[illegible]6.8	77.3	77.0
N. Y. K. (50) [illegible]	[illegible]2.0	111.1	112.7
Do, new (37½) [illegible]	[illegible]6.4	96.0	97.1
O. S. K. (50) [illegible]	[illegible]3.3	103.7	104.8
Uraga Shipbuil[illegible]	[illegible]4.9	94.9	95.5
Mitsubishi Min[illegible]	[illegible]1.9	101.6	102.3
S. M. R. (50) [illegible]	[illegible]4.8	74.0	74.4
M'bishi Elec. M[illegible]	[illegible]4.1	143.4	143.9
Japan Oils and [illegible]	[illegible]0.0	70.0	69.3
Japan Beer [illegible]	....	....	114.7
Tropical Ind (4[illegible]	....	....	45.1
Sumatra Dev., [illegible]	[illegible]0.5	50.7	50.7
Asahi Glass (5[illegible]	[illegible]0.0	130.2	128.7
Toa Tobacco (5[illegible]	[illegible]2.2	102.4	102.3

Shor[illegible]tion	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, [illegible]	[illegible]31.5	29.6	131.2
N. Y. K., old [illegible]	[illegible]3.0	2.0	112.4
Do, new [illegible]	[illegible]7.5	6.6	97.1
Kanebo Spinni[illegible]	[illegible]52.0	49.5	150.9
Do, new [illegible]	[illegible]7.7	5.7	97.3
Teikoku Rayon[illegible]	[illegible]4.2	2.5	83.0
Osaka Stock, ne[illegible]	[illegible]0.7	0.3	....
Japan Steel Tu[illegible]	[illegible]3.0	2.3	72.6
Japan Oil [illegible]	[illegible]0.2	79.6	79.8
S. M. R. [illegible]	[illegible]4.8	4.6	74.7
Mitsubishi Hea[illegible]	[illegible]2.8	2.1	92.5
Japan Beer, ne[illegible]	[illegible]9.5	9.0	59.2
Nichiro Fishery[illegible]	[illegible]4.4	3.8	83.9
Manchou Ind [illegible]	[illegible]8.7	8.2	58.4

Compa[illegible] Control

The Comm[illegible] Industry Ministry has de[illegible]place exports of iron and [illegible] French Indo-China and T[illegible]der exclusive control of the[illegible]d Steel Sales Control Com[illegible] the Japan Trade Prom[illegible]pany, it is revealed. I[illegible]teel items to be affected [illegible]esent decision include pig-i[illegible] steel ingots, rolled steel [illegible] steel materials. A spe[illegible]t quota will be allotted [illegible]mmerce and Industry Mi[illegible]he foregoing two control [illegible], it is understood.

RAW SILK BUSINESS PROCEEDS ACTIVELY

Silk Gut for Surgical and Fishing Uses Invented—To Be Commercialized Soon

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

YOKOHAMA, October 6.—A further improvement of the spot raw silk market position was noticed last week, when business continued on more active lines than previously, at prices pushed up a little for the common export and home use grades, which had a ready sale to the extent of more than 1,000 bales daily, which constituted something like a record for the past several months. Still the buyers did not appear to be satisfied, and fair trading was expected further.

At the week-end, white 13/15 deniers, grade D stood at ¥1,530, white 20/22 deniers, grade A at ¥1,462.50 and yellow 20/22 deniers, grade A at ¥1,422.50. There was nothing worthy of note in the futures market, which remained extremely quiet.

The supply and demand position of the summer-winter products has been strong for the full season, and some varieties are even short supplied and likely to be scrambled for more and more hereafter to cover the urgent demand.

For September, the total arrivals of raw silk at Yokohama and Kobe were 28,003½ bales and the total re-shipments from both ports 17,911½ bales according to the returns of the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants, Guild, the stocks brought forward to October 1 being 17,072 bales in total. The arrivals comprised mostly home use silk, Test A, of which 20/22 deniers was in the majority as usual.

In Full Season

The late autumn sericulture is in the last stage throughout Japan, and the cocoons are having their full season in the next ten days in the Kwanto and Kwansai Districts. The crop conditions are reported to be not quite satisfactory, due to the long spell of hot days, although in the Kwanto District it is nearly up to the average.

Home use silk is classified into Test A and Test B, of which the former is conditioned at the Yokohama and Kobe Silk Conditioning Houses like export silk and the latter at the 12 Local Conditioning Houses. The former is divided into Grade AAA Special to Grade G, and the latter into Grades 1 to 9, which correspond to Grades B to G of the former, and either can be made at the option of reelers. There is said to be an opinion among sericultural authorities that the existing system of testing for Test A and Test B should be re-considered in connection with the production of silk fabrics generally according to an official designation.

Wild silk gut for surgical and fishing uses has hitherto been imported from somewhere in China, but its supply has been cut by the war to the inconvenience of surgeons and fishermen. However, this inconvenience has been removed, for, it is reported that perfect Japanese gut has been invented by Dr. Tsunao Watanabe, formerly Chief of the Chemical Department of the National Sericultural Experiment Station, after laborious studies, and it will be produced commercially soon by the new process in Numazu, Shizuoka Prefecture, from 12,000 silkworms reared specially for the purpose.

New Fiber Invented

Another interesting invention reported is a process to make a new fiber from konnyaku, a paste made from the starch of devil's tongue. The inventor is Soichiro Arai in Chichibu-machi, Saitama Prefecture, and a patent has been applied for the process. The new fiber, the report continues, dyes easily and does not discolor. It is tenacious and acid-proof, being perfect in elongation and gloss. It can be made into imitation leather which is almost as much soft and strong as real leather, and are more durable when made into ice-bags and air-cushion, than the rubber products.

Tamakichi Akiyama, Managing Director of the Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Association, emphasizing the importance of Japanese silk fabrics as export material to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, states that they must be made of such excellent quality as to be superior by far to the American, English and Dutch goods hitherto imported there, for which the great responsibility of improving their quality and promoting the great responsibility of improving their quality and promoting the growth of their export trade devolves on the Association, the executives of which are, therefore, concentrating their efforts in studies of the weaving, dyeing and finishing of the goods by new methods and of the habits and tastes of the southern races so as to meet a commission of silk fabrics as the king of export textiles from Japan.

Prospects Cheerful

The prospects of mixtures of silk and other fiber as export material to the Southern Regions are thought to be cheerful, too, if their prices are within the access of the native people. In consideration of this, much study is reportedly being given to the production of mixed yarns in various quarters.

October 3, a meeting of the projectors of the Japan Silk and Rayon Fabric Manufacturing Co., which is proposed at a capital of ¥40,000,000 fully paid up, was held in Tokyo and it was decided to hold its inaugural general meeting at the Imperial Hotel October 13.

The silk weavers are having an allocation of raw silk according to the number of looms fitted from October, while the new grading and new prices officially fixed of their products will be put in operation, and their combinations effected, making them re-start under a new system.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES AND THE WAR

Downfall of Anglo-American Rubber Economy Which Formed Basis of Old Economic World Order Paves Way for New

In the prewar days world civilization was represented by Anglo-American civilization, which in turn was almost what one may call a rubber civilization. Similarly, rubber economy was nothing other than Anglo-American economy or world economy.

The various regions now included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, although contributing 90 per cent of the world output of rubber, had been incorporated into the old economic order under the sway of Anglo-American capital, which, however, boosted the value of rubber as an international commodity.

The War of Greater East Asia has brought this contradiction into clear relief. With the disintegration of the old order and the vigorous headway which the construction of a new order is making, the real character of the rubber problem as affecting the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole is steadily being clarified.

The downfall of the Anglo-American rubber economy which had constituted the basis of the old economic world order prepares the way for the new.

Of the total volume of rubber exported by the principal rubber producing countries of the world during 1940 amounting to 1,392,604 tons, Malaya accounted for 540,417 tons, East Indies for 537,733, Ceylon for 88,937, French Indo-China for 64,437, Thailand for 43,940 and South America for 17,601, while out of the total consumption of the world during the same year amounting to 1,054,850 tons, the United States was responsible for 618,592 tons, Britain for 146,700 and Canada for 52,567 tons.

Rubber Now Ours

As the above figures will show, the greater portion of the world output of rubber was produced by various countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, whereas the United States and Britain consumed the larger portion of the world total production. Under the circumstances, the complete shutting out of the rubber resources in East Asia in consequence of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is certainly a fatal blow on both the United States and Britain and means the downfall of their rubber economy.

In spite of the various emergency counter-measures which the United States had taken during the last few years, including the barter agreement which it concluded with Britain in September 1939 stipulating exchange of American cotton for rubber, contracts for purchase of 100,000 tons and 180,000 tons of rubber, which were concluded between the United States and Britain respectively in June and August 1940, and large-scale storing arrangements, the blows inflicted upon her through the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were both sudden and serious. Just prior to the outbreak, the quantity of raw rubber in stock in the United States was no more than 700,000 tons, which was the source of worry and concern of all parties concerned in that country whose annual consumption in 1941 had amounted to 776,000 tons.

Situation Growing Worse

Contrary to optimistic views occasionally expressed in certain quarters, the demand-supply relations in the United States grew steadily worse until toward the end of April Leon Henderson, director of the Commodity Price Control Board, found it imperative to draw the attention of the public to the aggravation of rubber famine by saying:

"The supply for 1942 will be 459,000 tons made up of 434,000 tons of natural rubber to be imported from abroad and 25,000 tons of artificial rubber, against which the demand will reach 874,000 tons including 200,000 tons for civilian use, 409,000 tons for military and Lease-Lend purposes and 265,000 tons for export, causing a shortage of supply of 415,000 tons. Even though this shortage may be covered by the stock of 693,000 tons carried over from the previous year, the stock at the end of 1942 will consequently be reduced as low as 278,000 tons.

"For 1943 the supply is estimated at 301,000 tons including 135,000 tons of plantation rubber and 162,000 tons of artificial rubber, while the demands will total 1,047,000 tons consisting of 165,000 tons for public use, 617,000 tons for military requirements and 265,000 tons for export. The overcarried stock at the beginning of the year, namely 278,000 tons, is short by 468,000 tons to cover the insufficient supply for the year amounting to 746,000 tons. For 1944 the supply is estimated to amount to 362,000 tons, and presuming the demands to be the same as for 1943, the deficiency of supply will be 582,000 tons, which together with the 468,000-ton shortage brought over from 1943 will create a fatal shortage of 1,050,000 tons at the end of 1944."

Britain Suffering More

While the United States is making frantic efforts to tide over the growing difficulties over the rubber problem, Britain is in a much worse condition. About the middle of March of this year the British Department of Supplies decreed to collect all rubber stocks in the country, with the exception of munitions factories, into the hands of the Government, but such a measure naturally cannot help them much. Today Britain depends entirely on the United States for its national subsistence, and the fatal shortage of rubber supplies for the coming years in the United States cannot but prove also fatal not only to Britain but other allined powers as well.

Britain has been making desperate efforts to obtain what small supplies it can lay hands on. It now looks to nigeria, the Gold Coast, Kenya Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia for whatever help it can get.

At the beginning of August Britain is reported to have concluded a contract for purchase of all the rubber output in Belgian Congo, which produced in 1940 only 7,200 tons as against the world production of 1,400,000 tons for the same year. The fact that before the contract was concluded there had been severe competition and strife between the United States and Britain, the allies, for acquisition of this comparatively negligible rubber resource is enough to testify to the rapid decline of the Anglo-American rubber economy which had been lording it over the international market up until a few months before.

U.S. IRON SMELTERS FACING SUSPENSION

Scrap Supply Is Poor—Industrial Circles Do Not Respond To Reclamation Campaign

Quoting a recent statement by the chairman of the United States Industrial Salvage Committee, the "Economist," a British journal, states that unless something miraculous happens, iron smelters will have to suspend operation due to shortage in the supply of scrap iron.

The shortage, the Economist declares, is due primarily to the deficiency of labor and also to unwillingness on the part of industrial and railway circles to respond to the Government reclamation campaign. The aggregate result attained so far is far short of the goals of 3,000,000 tons from industrial circles and 7,500,000 tons from the general public. Prospects of improvement, the periodical continues, are none too bright for the simple reason that unfavorable factors cannot easily be removed. The prevailing official price of $19.17 per ton is difficult to increase as smelters will not agree unless it is accompanied by an increase in the official prices of finished products.

The Government, according to the Economist, is being severely criticized for having placed reclamation and distribution of scrap iron under control.

Smelters, according to the journal, are holding the Government responsible for the poor results attained, contending that had not reclamation and distribution of scrap iron been placed under governmental control, better cooperation would have been given by the prospective suppliers.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1942

Japanese Heroism Honored By the Enemy

As was officially announced on June 6, Japanese special submarines carried out a night attack on Sydney Harbor on May 31 and sank one enemy warship. The communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at the time read: "Imperial Navy Forces with their special submarines launched a strong attack on the Port of Sydney on the eastern coast of Australia on the night of May 31. These vessels succeeded in penetrating into its inner harbor and sank one enemy warship. Three of the special submarines which participated in this attack have not yet returned." The heroic deeds performed by the crews of these Japanese craft impressed the Australian people—Australian naval officers and men in particular—so strongly that a funeral was held by the Australian navy over the remains of those members of the crews killed in the daring undertaking. The funeral was for the remains of four gallant officers—Lieutenant Kenshi Chuman, Lieutenant Keiu Matsuo, First Class Petty Officer Takeshi Omori and Second Class Petty Officer Masao Tsuzuku—and it was held on June 9 at Sydney, the cremation taking place the following day.

How deeply the heroic deeds of the crews of the Japanese submarines impressed the Australians, an enemy nation as they are, can be gathered not only from the abovementioned fact that a naval funeral was held over the remains of our gallant heroes but from the radio speech made by Rear-Admiral M. Gould afterwards. "I have been criticized to some extent in this country," he said, "for according full naval honors at the funeral of the Japanese who died in the submarine attempt on Sydney harbor. I did this because I hope the enemy will also accord such honor to such of our soldiers and sailors that die in his country also, because I felt that these Japanese submarine crew most certainly deserved these honors. It takes the highest courage to sail in such . . ." He further declared: "Such courage is universally recognized. How many of us are prepared to make one-thousandth part of the sacrifice these Japanese have made when the time comes to give our lives against desperate odds. To start on an expedition such as these men did in cold blood is patriotism of the highest order."

It makes one's heart good to know that the heroism of our naval officers and men was so extolled to the skies by a naval officer of an enemy country. As Rear-Admiral M. Gould said, these Japanese submarine crew deserved all honors done to their memory by the Australian navy, but a high tribute must at the same time be paid to the very generous and chivalrous spirit shown by the Australian navy in performing a funeral for the Japanese who were killed in their attack on an Australian harbor. What the Australian navy did and what Rear-Admiral M. Gould told his countrymen over the radio regarding the courage and patriotism of the Japanese appeal to the Bushido spirit of our people strongly. As the Rear-Admiral declared, "To start on an expedition such as these men did in cold blood is patriotism of the highest order," but it is rare that the enemy should so openly honor our deeds.

The ashes of the gallant submarine crew were handed over to Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, the former Japanese Minister to Australia, in whose custody they are expected to arrive at Yokohama aboard the Kamakura Maru on October 9. We fail to find the adequate words of thanks for the crews of the special submarines who displayed "patriotism of the highest order," thereby upholding the best traditions of the Japanese Navy to add to its glory.

Japanese Military Administration

A certain Colonel prominently associated with Japanese military administration of Malaya, in a verbal statement carried in a Shonan dispatch, makes interesting remarks regarding the present stage of military administration there. According to him, governors and other officials in Malaya are required to tour the provinces under their jurisdiction extensively to see for themselves how things are going on among the inhabitants, as there is no organ there through the medium of which the wishes of the ruled can be made known to the rulers. "It is our policy," he says, "to have all governors of provinces and those connected with provincial government to travel and to know intimately the problems of the people. It is not enough to just travel by in automobiles. It is necessary for those who rule to know how and where the native inhabitants sleep, what time they get up, what they eat in the morning and in the afternoon, and every detail of life." This shows how considerate the Japanese authorities are for the welfare of the native inhabitants and how eager they are to improve their conditions of life wherever possible.

The most important point in the Colonel's statement is where he indicates that love is part and parcel of Japanese administration. "We can only lead them through love," he asserts. "If those who take part in political affairs have love, then they can know the condition of the people, especially the people of that region. They are innocent and believe in whatever they are told." Love is, indeed, more eloquent than words, and it goes deep into the hearts of the ruled. We believe with the Colonel that "they will follow if they are led with truth and with love." The policy of Japanese military administration, conceived and conducted in this way, is bound to win the hearts of the native inhabitants.

Concerning the policy towards the races, the Colonel says: "It is our policy to have them work together with us and undergo the same hardships as we undergo. The joy of building the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be known only through hard work." The natives are, then, led to see light and hope in the future establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia and to face any hardship gladly for the sake of future happiness.

In another part of the statement, the Malayans are described as a lovable people. Though backward in civilization, they have some fine traits which give promise of their attainment of culture of higher standards. They are dexterous and have the making of good craftsmen in them.

Very generous as their administrative policy is, the Japanese authorities are extending every aid to the Indians insofar as it does not interfere with administration. As many Indian officials as possible, we are told, are being employed and every care is being taken to see that there will be no one starving in the streets.

As regards the development of resources important to national defense, we are assured that refineries of rubber and tin have been reopened and are working at full speed. Several times more oil than had been expected is being produced. The ores of iron and aluminium and of other important metals are also being produced in quantities exceeding expectations. Rice and other foodstuffs are plentiful and there is every prospect of their production being increased considerably.

Altogether, the Japanese military administration is being carried on successfully along the right lines and it is confidently to be hoped that under the wise and enlightened guidance of Japanese administrators, the natives will come to cooperate more and more closely for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, firmly convinced that the Japanese authorities have a scrupulous regard for their interests. This puts Japanese administration in marked contrast with the past British rule which was based solely on exploitation.

The policy of Japanese military administration, as enunciated by the Colonel, applies not only to Malaya but to all occupied territories also, and the lofty spirit in which this policy is conceived consorts perfectly with the nobility of Japan's war aims.

A Year Ago Today

October 7, 1941
From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Foreign newspapermen were flown over Changsha in a low flying Japanese observation plane during the operations to show them the success of the campaign, and at that time of occupation, it was explained to them that when the object of the push was achieved (destruction of the Hunan armies) the Japanese expedition would be withdrawn. Now the Chungking people have tried to counter by flying newsmen from Szechuan to abandoned Changsha in a vain effort to prove (from a high altitude) that the Chinese pushed the Japanese out.

* * *

A party of five members of the House of Peers, headed by Viscount Akira Toki, left Tokyo Station at 9 a.m. yesterday on a three-week trip to North China for the purpose of visiting Japanese troops there.

MANCHOU[illegible] DOING HER SHARE TOWAR[illegible]INNING GLOBAL WAR

Development [illegible] Available Resources in Country Being Pushe[illegible]pan May Have Ample Material

[illegible]ROKUZO TAKEBE
Director-General of [illegible] Affairs Bureau, Manchoukuo State Council
(From the Koa)

Simultaneously w[illegible]onstruction of the Greate[illegible]sia Co-Prosperity Sphere, [illegible] being energetically pushed [illegible]he brilliant gains attained [illegible]panese Forces in the curren[illegible]s, Manchoukuo is happily [illegible]ng the tenth anniversary o[illegible]ndation.

In view of those [illegible]days of the Manchurian A[illegible] years ago, the founding [illegible] state carries deep signifi[illegible] means the liberation of th[illegible]00 souls who were sufferin[illegible] the old Northwest regime, [illegible]g up of a state conceived [illegible]ral and spiritual principle[illegible] allied with those of Japan[illegible] paving of the way for the [illegible]e great Yamato race under[illegible]ly mission borne of the [illegible]deal of Hakko-Ichiu. View[illegible]m the standpoint of the [illegible]st Asia, it connotes the driv[illegible] all the Anglo-American [illegible] from these parts, the re[illegible]f a co-existent and co-pro[illegible]sphere.

As was anticipa[illegible] rise of East Asia was me[illegible] ill-conceived and ill-dir[illegible]vement, which resulted in [illegible] Affair, which in turn has [illegible] into the current War of G[illegible]st Asia.

Better Day[illegible]

When the War [illegible]er East Asia broke out on [illegible] 8, 1941, Manchoukuo was h[illegible] a great development, after h[illegible]cceeded in almost replenish[illegible] national strength and great[illegible]ving its domestic structure[illegible]var had the effect of [illegible]ng our 43,000,000 people t[illegible] a body. It brought with it[illegible]ortunity to show our worth[illegible]st repay our obligations to [illegible]try now involved in a migh[illegible]le, who had brought us u[illegible] loving parent since the d[illegible] birth.

Our attitude wa[illegible] defined in our war declara[illegible]ecember 8. There was onl[illegible]y open: to assist Japan i[illegible] to the best of our ability[illegible]ng what we have developed[illegible]past ten years. There are [illegible]s which we must fulfill: to [illegible]e northern border area a[illegible]pply the needed materials.

To defend the n[illegible]rea properly, the first con[illegible] must be the strengthening [illegible]fense according to the le[illegible]spirit of the Japan-Mancho[illegible]t. This agreement provide[illegible]s for an immutable princip[illegible]

We have since b[illegible]ding our cooperative efforts[illegible]er watchful Kwantung Arm[illegible] assuring Japan of an imp[illegible]northern defense, so that Ja[illegible]go ahead with her work o[illegible]ting the Anglo-Americans i[illegible]cific and Indian Ocean are[illegible]he least anxiety about ou[illegible] defense. The fact that we [illegible]conscious of our heavy res[illegible] in this emergency makes [illegible]he more mindful of keep[illegible] domestic structure in good [illegible]intaining a perfect unity a[illegible]selves.

Work of Kw[illegible]rmy

While we are [illegible] to the valiant Japanese [illegible]o are accomplishing great [illegible]th in the tropic and frigid [illegible] we must never forget to a[illegible] what the Kwantung Army [illegible] in maintaining the nor[illegible]fense in Manchoukuo. It [illegible]ever, regrettable to know [illegible]here are some people wh[illegible] over-fascinated with the [illegible]pertaining to the Southern [illegible]re apt to belittle the import[illegible] northern defense. This is [illegible]ke. Our vigilance over th[illegible]n defense will never slacken[illegible] will stand firm all the time[illegible] more so because the pre[illegible]ernational situation is too u[illegible]

The second su[illegible]our assistance to Japan [illegible] abundant natural resource[illegible]productive power. It is, in [illegible] to supply Japan with the [illegible] of what she needs, so tha[illegible] bring up her fighting po[illegible]e utmost, and at the same [illegible]ecome self-sufficient, by [illegible]ring and producing practi[illegible] the materials we need.

In this respec[illegible]anchoukuo Government ado[illegible], with the coming of the [illegible]ort of an emergency econo[illegible]ure, to fill Japan's war de[illegible]he act regulates such im[illegible]exports to Japan as iron, [illegible]other agricultural product[illegible]trengthens the communicati[illegible]es between the three coun[illegible]anchoukuo, China and Chos[illegible] then the policy has bee[illegible] pushed, thereby contribu[illegible]tly toward the enhancemen[illegible]'s fighting strength. To il[illegible] point, in the supply of p[illegible] entire demand was filled[illegible]hedule. It shows the overc[illegible]all sorts of disadvantages a[illegible]niences attendant upon su[illegible]mand, and the extent of cooperation rendered by those adjoining countries.

To strengthen inter-communication facilities on the continent, a meeting was held at Dairen in April of this year. At the meeting, the subject matter was discussed from different angles, political, economic, as well as cultural, with object of prosecuting the war successfully and to push the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Other meetings have since been held for the same purpose, and it was decided to hold the second regular meeting at Peking in the coming November.

Our cooperation with Japan in supplying her with the necessary materials is predicated upon the strengthening of our industrial power; hence the Manchoukuo Government is set to work out a future development plan, which is known as the second period construction plan.

A decade has passed since the founding of Manchoukuo, within our accomplishment and experiences have taught us how to be guided by the wise leadership set by Japan in the pursuit of our course and in the building up of our country. As we have become the focal point in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, we have decided to start on our second stage of national construction. In this respect we want to take up here a few outstanding points in our plan.

The fundamental national spirit of our country has been imbued in the people and it is fitting to extol it on this tenth anniversary of our birth. We do this not only to demonstrate the fact that a solid, concrete cooperation of our people is extended to Japan in this emergency but also to show our indomitable will to overcome any and all difficulties that may arise to block our future path. For this question we must depend upon the efforts of our Kyowa-kai or Popular Unity Association.

It goes without saying that the building up of Manchoukuo's industries is to be aimed from now on to furnish Japan with the necessary things, on the one hand, and to operate as a part of the composite industrial construction plan of Greater East Asia, on the other. In these respects, the development of our vast fertile soil by our thrifty farmers and abundant underground resources and electric power will increase enormously our industrial power and elevate our position in the East Asia economic sphere.

National Production

A great increase in farm products is anticipated as is with our coal production. Proper husbandry, improvement of farming methods will be taught. And as crop output increases the development policy will be pushed harder.

As was referred to, our coal production is most important under this five-year plan. It is common knowledge that our country richly abounds with coal. And particularly important is the fact that there is an abundance of anthracite, which will prove a strong point for establishing iron works here. For increasing production, mining methods, transportation facilities, and labor conditions will have to be improved.

Regarding our iron ore deposits, the quantity of the deposits, including low grade, is claimed to be inexhaustible. There are already the Showa Iron Work operating at full blast. And with progress made under our plan, our advancement in iron industry will be worthy of note.

Our hydraulic electric power is obtained abundantly from the waters in our own rivers and the Yalu River, which runs between our country and Chosen. Already in August of last year the Suiho Power Plant on the Yalu started operation.

A new colonization plan goes into effect also. Under this plan 1,000,000 Japanese families are expected to colonize in Manchoukuo in a space of 20 years. The aim of the colonization is the development of the country, particularly of farming, the strengthening of our northern area.

The Little Mouse

A mouse chanced on a pool of whiskey that was the result of a leaking barrel. It had had no previous experience with liquor, but now, being thirsty, it took a sip of the strange fluid, and then retired into a hole to think. After some thought, it returned to the pool, and took a second sip of the whiskey. It then withdrew to its hole to think some more. Presently, it issued forth and drew near the pool for the third time. It drank again, this time long and deep. Nor did it retreat to its hole. Instead, it climbed on a soap box, stood on its hind legs, bristled its whskers, and squeaked:

"Whee! Now bring on that dam' cat!"

MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Hojo Soun

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part I

The first actor to make his meteoric appearance on the Heroic Stage of 16th century Japan was Hojo Nagauji, better known to posterity by his ecclesiastic name, Soun, the earliest of the famous priest-warrior-statesmen to enliven the dramatic century. Nagauji whose earlier name was Ise Shinkuro after his home town of Ise, was the man who had risen by his sheer enterprise as well as valor and brains, from being a nobody in the world to be the greatest political power in the Kanto district. Thus he established the name and tradition of "new Hojo" or "later Hojo," almost as proud as his greater name-sake, Hojo of the Kamakura regency, and continued to rule and flourish in Kanto for more than a century, covering four generations of prosperous descendants, till the line was destroyed by Hideyoshi in 1590. Were it not for this unfortunate conquest by the man of destiny, the Hojos might have lived to frustrate the ambition of the Tokugawas, or never allowed them to become rulers of Kanto, still less of the entire country. To the people of Tokyo in particular the name of Hojo as well as Odawara which was the headquarters or castle-town of the Hojos, has a familiar, if not an endearing sound, and a story about the founder of this family ought to be interesting.

Man of Low Origin

Nagauji, however, was not a man of Kanto. His native home was Ise, a town famous for the great shrines sacred unto the Sun Goddess. We know little or nothing about his antecedents. The long and resounding pedigree of his family which was allowed to be known confidently to the world after he became famous, is now regarded as being apocryphal. It was stated, for instance, that he was a descendant of a certain member of the Hojo Regency family, that as long as he had lain under adverse worldly circumstances he refrained from using it least it should be considered a presumption or a sacrilege but that since he became a daimyo, he only resuscitated his old family name. This was, of course, a fabrication. He was a mere Shinkuro of Ise, of unknown or little known parents. He was probably an off spring of one of those refugees from Kyoto who had suffered so much under the terrible mis-government of the Ashikaga Shogunate and were glad enough of a sheelter in the quietude of the holy province. Except the fact that he was a descendant of a man of Taira clan, as so many men in Western Japan were, no genealogical search can discover any more glamorous circumstance in his past.

Troublous Times

The event of preponderant importance in those years was the Ojin War of 1467-1477. It sprung from a private brawl between two powerful families—Yamane Sozen with 110,000 troops and Hosokama Katsumoto, 160,000 strong—waging a relentless bloody warfare in the heart of the capital for 11 years, succeeding at last only in reducing the greater part of the once beautiful Kyoto to a scorched earth. It was the beginning of the darkest hour in Japan's history, which preceded the dawn of a new era, but it was a necessary prelude to the swelling act in which our hero was one of the earliest and luckiest performers.

Ise Shinkuro was a late starter in life. It may be that he had started betimes but that he had not arrived anywhere to speak of by the time he is said really to be have begun his career of ambition. He was a man of 35 or 36 when the aforesaid Ojin war broke out. It is not improbable that he himself had taken some minor part in this campaign but that he had given it up as a bad job. A far-seeing and deep-thinking ambitious man like him could only have come to the conclusion that it was a ruinous war leading nowhere and that he had better seek his fortune in another part of the empire in his own way. Be that as it may, the story of Ise Shinkuro begins with the following characteristic anecdote.

Golden Opportunity

One memorable day in 1469 Shinkuro summoned the best of his friends, six in number, and exchanged views upon a very serious problem—their future.

"After surveying the present state of affairs in the land," began Shinkuro, "I am convinced that this is no time for us to be sitting idle, doing nothing. If ever there is a moment when a man with ambition may rise to position of power or amass a fortune, that moment is now. And the place where one is most likely to find such an opportunity is Kanto. It is a vast and boundless region, where the sky is high and the soil fertile, where the men are stout and loyal-hearted and the horses strong and mettlesome, and where, to crown all, the political conditions are far from stable; it is a virgin field fit for the building of a great kingdom. To rule Kanto, they say, is to rule the whole of Nippon. There are enough prizes to pick and choose, if only you can see your chance and know how to improve it. Now I propose that seven of us shall go eastward, and making the best use of such good chances as we may find and such bad changes as shall befall our adversaries, we will endeavor each in his way to get the highest honors we may."

His friends heartily seconded his suggestion, and agreed each and all to start on the journey, Kwantoward bound, as soon as possible. Their names were Araki, Yamanaka, Tame, Arakawa, Daidoji, Aritake (these are their patronymics, their given names being omitted). Shinkuro had owned some patrimony in the form of a little plot of land, and this he sold for 300 Kwan in cash—about as many hundred, or even thousand, Yen in our coinage—and made himself as free as any untramelled Ronin could hope to be, ready to start upon his adventure.

Solemn Vow

The seven men repaired to the Grand Shrine for the last rite of prayer-offering, and after drinking the sacred water from the shrine's cisten, they vowed this solemn promise: "Whatever befall us, we will continue to be the truest of friends through thick and thin, helping one another in our ascent up the hill of fortune. If fate should prove exceptionally kind to any one of the seven, he shall look after the rest of us; if he became Lord of a province, we would serve him as his most loyal vassals."

"Agreed!" they said and separated, each going the road his fancy led him, in quest of the castle as yet entirely in the air. It was in the first year of Bunmei (1469)—"Civilized Era"——which represented the wishful thought of the authorities rather than the reality, when Ise Shinkuro was nigh upon the Japanese forty—the age of a man old enough, in those days of early marriage, to have grandchildren.

A commentator on this part of the story remarks that the bare fact that Shinkuro has sold all his landed property for the paltry 300 Kwan is enough to show the mettle he was made of: he has burned his boat after him, and was now well upon the road of his great adventure, having in his determined heart "already swallowed the eight provinces of Kanto."

(To Be Continued)

The Sinking of the Lexington by a Japanese Submarine

Undertaking close cooperation with the military and naval operations in the Philippine area, a submarine of the Imperial Japanese Navy made a daring raid into Manila Bay, the heart of the enemy's resistance, and sank a 15,000-ton transport. In southern Pacific waters, units of the submarine fleet sank a large enemy merchantship on each day from December 10 to December 14, while another unit carried out surface attacks with deck-guns upon Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, and heavy damages were inflicted upon an American submarine in Hilo harbor.

These were not all that occurred during that historical month of December, 1941. Daring raids were made upon enemy shipping off the coast of the United States, and heavy blows were struck at the sea transportation routes, and up to December 25, 10 ships were sunk, three were heavily damaged and five others were less seriously damaged, totaling 140,000 tons of enemy shipping.

Through these continued undersea activities, great was the fear that spread throughout the United States as the realization of the limitless range of operations of the Japanese submarine fleet came home to them, but the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, Admiral Nimitz, climaxed the panic caused by the activities of our submarine fleet by publicly despairing of any hopes of checking them in his statement, saying that the cities along the west coast of the United States were now exposed to attacks by Japanese submarines and that because of the great size of the Pacific it was absolutely impossible to predict where the attacks would be made.

Langley Sunk

And, at the very moment that the whole United States was becoming panic-stricken at the threatening proximity of the submarine activities off its mainland, the seaplane tender Langley was torpedoed and sunk southwest of Johnston Island on January 8, and four days later the huge 35,000 ton U.S.S. Lexington, the largest aircraft carrier in the world, was torpedoed and sent to the bottom.

Dusk was falling on that momentous afternoon of January 12. Our submarine fleet had perceived the possibility of enemy aircraft carriers heading to attack our mainland and had maintained constant patrols on the look-out for such operations. Just as darkness was falling one submarine sighted a hostile enemy squadron on the horizon and hurried towards it. On nearing it, the submarine crew discovered that it was composed of a large aircraft carrier with a powerful escort of cruisers and destroyers, and the whole squadron was sailing at full speed in the direction of Japan.

All aboard the submarine were resolute in their determination to stop this threat to their country, and smiling at each other for this opportunity of attacking the enemy, they made preparations for the coming battle. Realizing the immensity of the stake weighing in the balance, the men resolutely went about their duties as their submarine drew nearer.

Nears Lexington

Despite the heavy guard of escorting warships surrounding the Lexington, our submarine slipped past them and came within firing range of the huge carrier. Rising up sufficiently to permit the periscope to come above the water, the submarine commander took one quick but expert look, determined the firing range and ordered two torpedoes to be fired.

As the torpedoes swirled through the water, they left a tell-tale trail that at once caught the eyes of the look-outs aboard the enemy warships, and immediately they headed towards the submarine. To avoid the depth bombs that would be dropped by these vessels, our submarine immediately submerged, to place the ocean between it and the deadly bombs. Therefore, with no other alternative than to dive deep beneath the waves, it could not witness the course of its torpedoes, but as it submerged two distinct explosions resounded through the shell of the submarine, and the crew, tight-lipped at their post as their craft slipped deeper into the water, shot hasty looks of satisfaction at each other, for they realized that their shots had gone home. From these loud detonations they knew that the Lexington had been struck and had been hit, with little chances of escaping destruction.

Thus, the striking power of our submarines was proven most satisfactorily. No submarine had accomplished such a daring, skilful attack, and the whole world heard with great admiration of this successful undersea strategy as was undertaken on January 12.

Ours Was Most Dangerous Task

Earlier in the European War, German submarines had sunk the British aircraft carriers Courageous in 1939 and the Ark Royal in the autumn of 1941, but in both of these instances it has been shown that anti-submarine protection for these warships had been insufficient and lax, and moreover the sinkings had occurred within limited navigating sea-lanes which made it more or less easy for the submarines to make their attacks, so that these successes cannot be placed in the same class as the sinking of the Lexington.

The Lexington was converted into an aircraft carrier from a high-speed battleship and retained the heavy armor plating of the dreadnaught, so that the thickness of the armor-belt at the water-line was 25 centimeters. The carrier was so heavily armored that 32 per cent of the total weight of the ship was the steel plating.

At the time of the sinking, the Lexington had been proceeding under the heaviest protection, taking especial precautions against submarines, with the strong escort of cruisers and destroyers. In addition, the aircraft carrier had aboard more than 80 planes, and its scout planes were maintaining constant patrol on the look-out for enemy surface and undersea units. Thus, for this Japanese underwater craft to pierce this formidable protective screen and attack this mammoth floating hangar was indeed unprecedented in the history of submarine warfare.

And, all the glorious achievements of the Japanese submarines and their crews are the fruit of more than 30 years of gruelling, strict training, during which period the sacrifice of many lives was paid. The sinking of the Lexington must be ranked equally with the sinking of the mighty Prince of Wales by our naval airmen.

In the Periodicals

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 312 dated September 30, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: Military Relief Activities in Wartime, Outline of Military Relief Establishment, Wedding Problem of Wounded Soldiers, Electric Consumption Strengthened, and War of Thought and Economy.